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to circumnavigate
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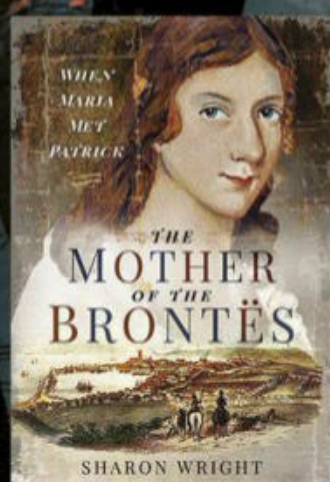


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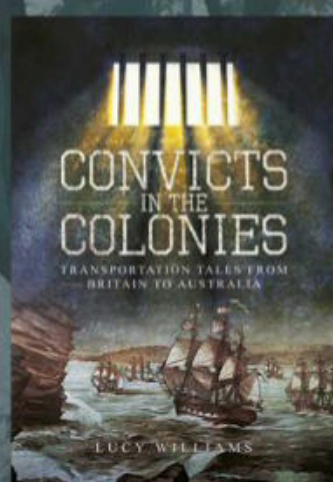
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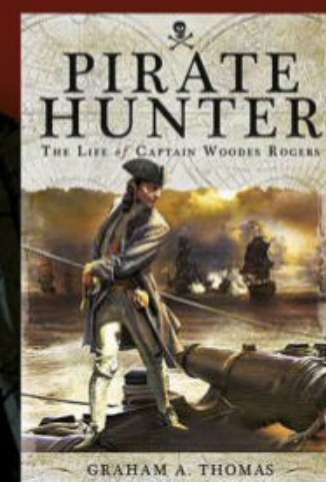
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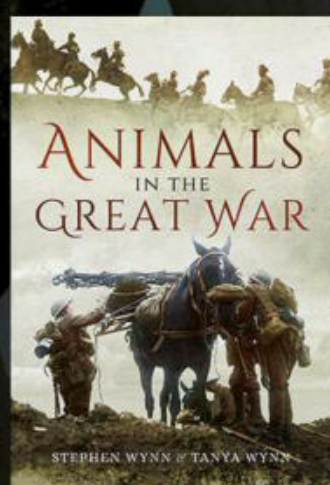
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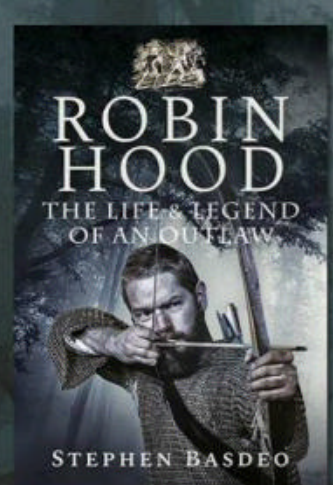
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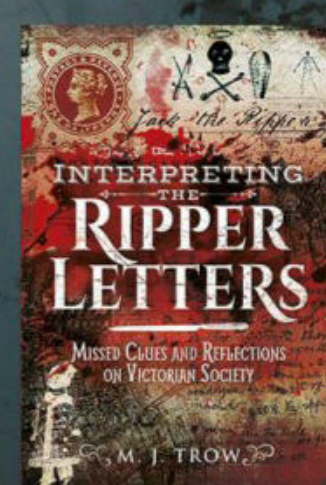
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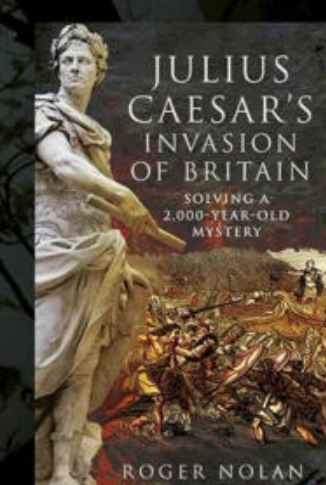
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2 September 1939: East End schoolchildren keep their gas masks handy as they are escorted to the station to be evacuated

Outlaw origins



He (allegedly) stole from the rich to give to the poor, wore Lincoln green, shot arrows with astonishing accuracy and has featured in countless films – from Hollywood to Disney. But **did Robin Hood actually exist?** It's a question posed in this month's cover feature, which takes a closer look at the enigmatic medieval hero and explores the stories of some of the **medieval outlaws** who may have inspired his legend (p48).

Elsewhere, with the fifth series of BBC historical drama series *Peaky Blinders* due to air, **we head deep into the criminal underworld** with our A-Z of gangs and gangsters (p43), while from p32, we examine **three nailbiting days in September 1939**, which culminated in Britain's declaration of war against Nazi Germany. We'll also be exploring the remarkable life of **Josephine Baker, the American-born entertainer** who became a civil rights activist and risked her life for the French Resistance during World War II. You can read her story from page 27.

This year marks 500 years since the launch of the expedition that would result in the **first circumnavigation of the Earth**. As you'll see, it's a tale of discovery and danger, mutiny and murder – turn to page 66 to find out more.

Have a great month!

Charlotte Hodgman
Editor

Charlotte

Don't miss our October issue, on sale 5 September

CONTRIBUTORS



Kavita Puri
The BBC journalist and author explains why the Partition of British India, in 1947, left a lasting mark on the world. See page 90.



Pat Kinsella
Journalist Pat Kinsella charts the 16th-century voyage of Magellan that resulted in the first circumnavigation of the world. See page 66.



Carole O'Reilly
The historian of print journalism discovers what we can learn from examining historical newspaper ads. See page 61.

THIS MONTH WE'VE LEARNED...

14

The number of Normans that the Anglo-Saxon outlaw Hereward the Wake is said to have killed singlehandedly to avenge the murder of his brother. See page 48.

60,440

The distance (in kilometres) covered by the *Victoria* - the ship that completed the circumnavigation of the globe during Magellan's expedition. See page 66.

6

The number of weeks a reindeer named Pollyanna spent onboard British submarine HMS *Trident*, in 1941. See page 77.

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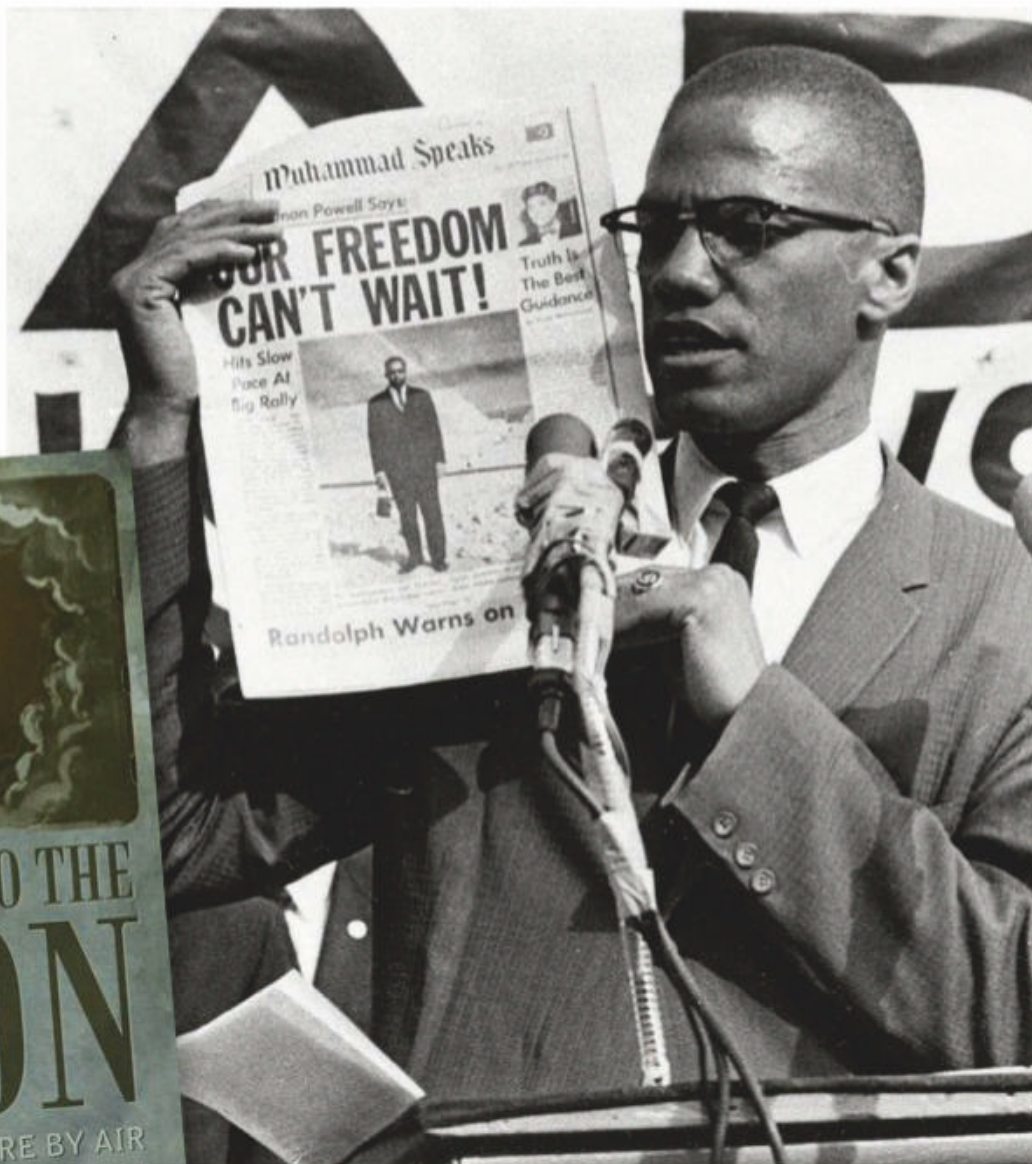
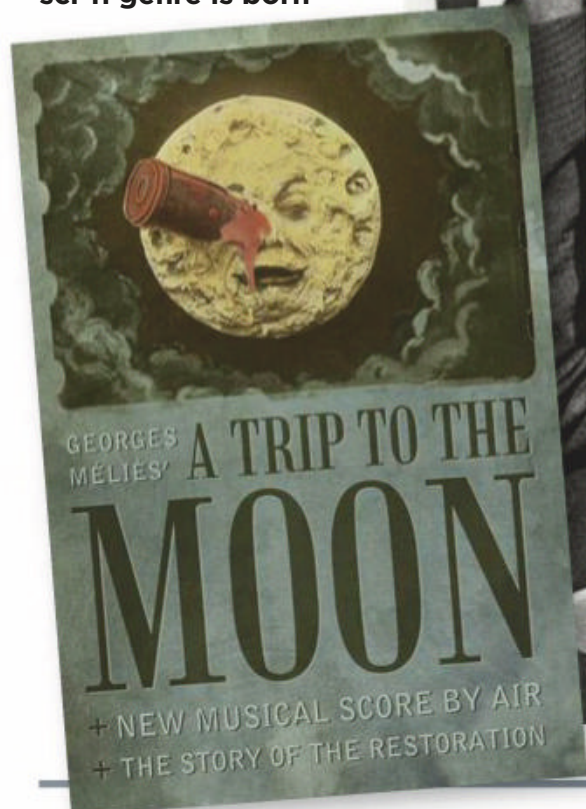
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► Malcolm X is gunned down, having predicted his own death

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▼ With a ship fired from a cannon and an upset Man in the Moon, the sci-fi genre is born



REWIND

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Charismatic and controversial, the civil rights figure Malcolm X is killedp18

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Instead of a son, Henry VIII has another daughter: the future Elizabeth Ip20

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How medieval outlaws and bandits became legend



43 ► No one represents the British gangster more than the Krays

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She became a global superstar for her erotic entertaining, but became a historical icon for her activismp27

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The 72-hour countdown that made World War II inevitablep32

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From the Armstrongs to the Zulus, Britain's criminal fraternity steps out from the pastp43

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While the folkhero is known around the world, the men of medieval England who inspired him are almost forgottenp48

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He led a successful circumnavigation of the globe at the cost of his lifep66

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▼ Did salesmen really sell snake oil? Who invented the tutu? Discover the answers to these questions and more in Q&A



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66 ▲ It was his death that ensured Magellan would be remembered



32 ▲ On 1 September 1939, Germany invaded Poland. War soon followed

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More details on
our special offer
on **p24**



1927 DEEP DESCENT

Fifteen-year-old diver George Knight, one of the youngest professional divers in the world, poses with a man believed to be his father – also a diver. George is thought to have been carrying out underwater repairs on Brighton Pier at the time this photograph was taken. To his left is a Siebe Gorman 12 bolt helmet – one of the most popular diving helmets in this period. The rope to his right suggests that his only way of communicating with those above water was by using pull signals.





热烈庆祝伟大
抓革命 促生产 促工作

c1970 TROUBLED LEGACY

Between 1966 and 1976, China went through a period of social and political upheaval known as the Cultural Revolution. The movement was spearheaded by communist leader Mao Zedong in an attempt to assert his authority over the government and purge what he deemed to be 'impure' elements from Chinese society. Here, images of Zedong are being held up on placards during a parade in Beijing – millions of people were killed or displaced from their homes during the Cultural Revolution.



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AUTO WASH



1924 RINSE FOR THE ROAD

As automobiles became more affordable across the US, companies began inventing new ways to keep them clean. At this 'auto wash bowl' in Chicago, two vehicles drive around a pool of water to remove dirt from their undercarriages - after which they were parked to be handwashed. By the 1940s, automatic car washes with conveyor belts to move cars along as they were washed were becoming prevalent.



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HISTORY IN THE NEWS



ALAN TURING TO FEATURE ON THE NEW £50 NOTE

Recent years have seen the World War II codebreaker and computing pioneer finally get the recognition he deserves

The Bank of England has selected Alan Turing as the face of the new £50 note, in honour of his vital efforts in World War II to crack the Enigma code used by the Germans, and his pioneering work with early computers.

"As the father of computer science and artificial intelligence, as well as a war hero, Alan Turing's contributions were far-ranging and path breaking," said Mark Carney, governor of the Bank of England. "Turing is a giant on whose shoulders so many now stand."

Turing was chosen from a list of nearly 1,000 scientists, compiled from over 200,000

nominations sent in from the general public. Other names put forward included James Clerk Maxwell, Mary Anning, Ada Lovelace and Stephen Hawking.

The new banknote, which goes into circulation in 2021, features a photo of Turing from the National Portrait Gallery's collection, his signature from the Bletchley Park visitor's book, technical drawings of the Bombe machine he developed to decipher Enigma, and a banner showing his birth date, 23 June 1912, in binary code.

The decision by the Bank of England is the latest move to give due recognition to Turing's career. Due to the top secret

nature of his war work, his achievements were unknown for years, by which time he had died. In 1952, Turing was arrested for 'gross indecency' for being in a relationship with a man – then a criminal offence in the UK – and chose chemical castration rather than serving a prison sentence.

Turing died two years later of cyanide poisoning – an inquest concluded it to be suicide, although this has been disputed. In 2013, he received a posthumous royal pardon and in 2017, the so-called Turing's law pardoned thousands more men convicted under historic 'gross indecency' crimes.

COLOUR PHOTO

Oh, I do like to be beside the Victorian seaside....p16



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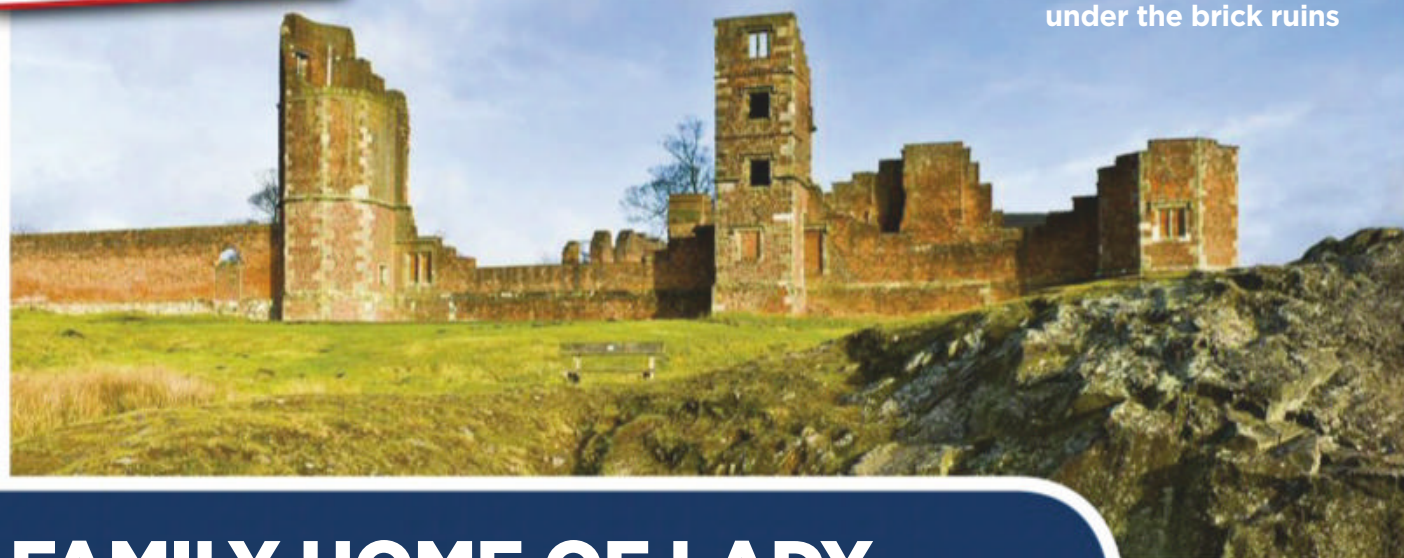


TIME CAPSULE: 1902

The first presidential motorcade sets off...p22



An earlier version of
Bradgate House lies
under the brick ruins



FAMILY HOME OF LADY JANE GREY UNEARTHED?

The Nine-Day Queen grew up in Leicestershire before her doomed reign

Archaeologists from the University of Leicester have been carrying out research and excavations at Bradgate Park, Leicestershire, since 2015, but the stone structures recently unearthed underneath the visible brick building, Bradgate House, may hold a piece of Tudor history. It is now believed that one of the ruins was the home of the Grey family and where Lady Jane Grey, the doomed Nine-Day Queen, was born.

Dr Richard Thomas, co-director of the research project, said to *Leicestershire Live*: “Our evidence suggests that the home Lady Jane Grey would have recognised may have looked very different from what we see today. We also hope to find evidence that tells us about the living standards of one of the most important families in Tudor times.”

Built in c1520 by Thomas Grey, 2nd marquess of Dorset, Bradgate House would be home to the Grey family for more than 200 years. Lady Jane is believed to have been born in 1537.

As the great-granddaughter of Henry VII, she was chosen by her cousin, Edward VI, to be his successor as she was a Protestant. But this overruled the will made by Henry VIII, who had declared that his daughters Mary, a staunch Roman Catholic, and Elizabeth would follow their half-brother in the line of succession.

Under the substantial influence of the Duke of Northumberland – who married her off to his son – Jane was proclaimed queen four days after Edward’s death in 1553. Her reign would only last nine days, however, before Mary gathered support and rode into London to claim the throne. Jane was imprisoned in the Tower of London, tried and beheaded on 12 February 1554 at the age of 16.



£5,000

The top estimate a 19th-century banner advertising Jumbo the elephant is expected to sell for at auction. The male giant, with a shoulder height of over three metres, was part of PT Barnum’s circus and the inspiration behind Disney’s *Dumbo*.

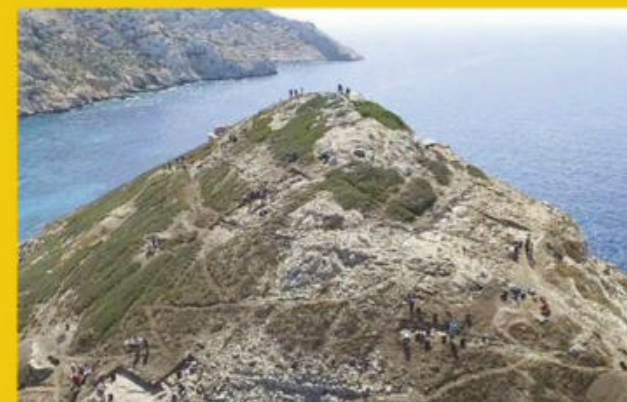
AEGEAN ISLAND MAY HOLD THE ORIGINS OF ANCIENT GREECE

An ancient building complex has been discovered, dating back 4,600 years

The tiny island of Dhaskalio in the Aegean Sea may not look like much, but it is the site of the earliest-known monumental buildings in the Greece. Excavations have revealed a complex of as many as 60 marble buildings – including stairways and a drainage system – which may have served as a religious sanctuary around 4,600 years ago.

Nothing of its kind has been found before, and experts believe the discovery could change our understanding of prehistoric Greece. The marble used in the buildings’ construction would have been shipped in, but in such volume that it would have required thousands of sea voyages.

“These very early Greeks were organisationally, technically and politically much more advanced than previously thought,” said the project co-director Michael Boyd.



The tiny island of Dhaskalio was once linked by a causeway to nearby Kavos

GLASS FISH SHARD SHEDS LIGHT ON ROMAN BRITAIN

A shard of 1,800-year-old blue-green glass, discovered at Chedworth Roman Villa in Gloucestershire in 2017, has finally been identified as coming from a fish-shaped bottle imported from what is now Ukraine. The fragment, which boasts an unusual fish scale pattern, is so rare it has taken glass experts two years to identify. The discovery of the shard indicates that villa’s occupants were in contact with the furthest regions of the Roman Empire.

The shard is the only one of its kind in Britain



ST FAGANS IS NAMED UK MUSEUM OF THE YEAR

St Fagans National Museum of History, near Cardiff, which completed a £30 million renovation project in 2018, has been crowned UK Museum of the Year – beating four other museums to win the £100,000 prize. Set in the grounds of a 16th-century manor house, the open-air living museum, comprising of more than 50 buildings, is the most-visited heritage attraction in Wales. Having marked its 70th anniversary last year, it celebrates the historical lifestyle, culture and architecture of Wales.

TIME PIECE

A look at everyday objects from the past

SOUL SEARCHING

It was bad news for a Tsimshian to lose their soul, but there was hope



The Tsimshian – an indigenous people of British Columbia, Canada, and Alaska, on the northwest coast of North America – place great emphasis on the soul. According to Tsimshian tradition, a person can become unwell if their soul is separated from the body, something which was thought to happen as a result of dreaming, fright or by witchcraft. Shaman were therefore trained to retrieve lost souls and used soul catchers such as the one shown here to do so. Made out of the femur of a bear and intricately decorated, soul catchers were worn around the neck and could trap a soul inside. The shaman would enter the spirit world and locate the lost soul, before returning to the patient and blowing the soul into their body.

‘WONKY’ PYRAMID OPENS TO VISITORS

The pyramid’s angle was changed halfway through building

Egypt has opened its ‘bent’ pyramid – so called as the lower half of the structure was built at a steeper angle than the top – to the public for the first time in more than 50 years.

Standing 101 metres at Dahshur, south of Cairo, it was one of the pyramids built in c2600 BC for Sneferu, the founding pharaoh of the Fourth Dynasty. Built using established construction methods of the time, it rose from the earth at 54

degrees, but cracks started to appear, forcing the architects to alter the angle to 43 degrees half way up, which gave the pyramid its wonky appearance. The pyramid is one of three built for Pharaoh Sneferu in Dahshur – the Red Pyramid (to the north), is considered the first of ancient Egypt’s fully formed pyramids.

For the first time since 1965, visitors can climb down a 79-metre long, narrow tunnel inside the pyramid and enter two chambers.



Egypt’s Minister of Antiquities Dr Khaled El-Enany (*below*) opens the pyramid to tourists, who can clamber into its chambers (*left*)



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HISTORY IN COLOUR

Colourised photographs that bring the past to life



BOURNEMOUTH, C. 1900

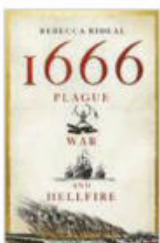
Enjoying the beach whilst retaining one's dignity was no easy task in the Victorian era. Thankfully, bathing machines (such as the ones seen here) allowed beachgoers to change into bathing suits in privacy. The machines - and their occupants - were then wheeled into the sea, allowing those inside to enter the water shielded from view. Seabathing was a popular Victorian pursuit thanks to its alleged health benefits. Even Queen Victoria gave it her stamp of approval, taking her first sea dip via a bathing machine in 1847.

See more colourised pictures by
Marina Amaral [f](#) @marinamaral2

YOUR HISTORY

Rebecca Rideal

The writer, former TV producer and historian tells us about the secret joy of the River Thames and how a nameless child from the plague era has a lesson for us all



Rebecca Rideal's *1666: Plague, War and Hellfire* (John Murray, 2016) recounts the terror and triumph of a crucial year in English history



Cavendish was an attendant to Queen Henrietta Maria, the French wife of Charles I

Q If you could turn back the clock, which single event in history would you want to change?

History is full of the terrible deeds people have inflicted upon others, so I guess first of all I'd want to change that. For far less noble reasons, I'd also like to go back to 17 May 1824. It was on this day that Lord Byron's publisher, John Murray II, and his close friends cast the recently deceased poet's memoirs into a fire. What they contained is anyone's guess, but one of the few people to have read them claimed that they were "fit only for a brothel and would doom Lord B to everlasting infamy if published". So, they'd certainly be a riveting read!

Q If you could meet any figure from history, who would it be?

Margaret Cavendish. She was a 17th-century polymath with an enormous ego and sense of her own worth, and the first woman to be invited to visit the Royal Society. Samuel Pepys wrote about one of her trips to London: "The whole story of this lady is a romance, and all she do is romantick. Her footmen in velvet coats, and herself in an antique dress ... there is as much expectation of her coming to court, so people may come to see her, as if it were the Queen of Sheba."

Q If you could visit any historical landmark in the world tomorrow, where would you go?

The River Thames. One of my favourite things to do is to walk along the northern section of the Thames Path, through the City of London, and imagine times gone by. I think about all the people whose footsteps have preceded mine and all who will come after. It is both humbling and empowering.

Q Who is your unsung history hero?

There is a nameless girl who lived during the Great Plague. We know about her because one of the few physicians to remain in London during the plague of 1665 kept a record of his experiences. He noted how a young girl "full of sadness and consternation" had broken free from a quarantined house. She told him that all her family had died and that she was worried the mark she had found on her leg was a plague token. Examining the mark, the physician told her that it was simply a wart and she was in fact plague-free. There were strict punishments in place for those who broke free from quarantine during this time, so escaping from a shut-up house came with huge risks. Rather than resign herself to fate, she fought to survive. I admire her spirit.

"Lord Byron's memoirs were claimed to be 'fit only for a brothel'"

Man who went to Smethwick murdered

MALCOLM X

SHOT DEAD AS WIFE LOOKS ON

From TONY DELANO, New York, Sunday

MALCOLM X—leader of a fanatical American Negro organisation—was murdered by gunmen today as he spoke to 500 followers at a ballroom in Harlem, New York's coloured quarter. His wife saw it all.

His killers are believed to be members of another extremist Negro organisation, the Black Muslims.

Soon after the shooting, two Negroes were charged with murder.

And the New York authorities, fearing "civil war" between rival Negro factions, sent strong police reinforcements into Harlem.

The bullets flew almost as soon as 39-year-old Malcolm X—real name Malcolm Little—stood up to speak from the stage of the Audubon ballroom.

Four shots hit Malcolm X in the face and chest. He fell, dying.

Punched

Pandemonium broke out among the all-Negro crowd. Malcolm X's wife, Betty, ran hysterically through the ballroom.

"They're killing my husband!" she screamed.

More shots blasted out—possibly fired by Malcolm X's bodyguards. Three more men were hit.

Two of them were grabbed by the crowd. The men were kicked and punched and pummelled until they were rescued in a hail of police clubs.

The two rescued Negroes were taken to police headquarters and charged with the murder. All the time one of them—shot in the stomach—was screaming with pain.

'Feud'

Then the pair were sent to separate hospitals, with strong police guards.

In a swift clampdown on any more violence, police cancelled a Harlem rally which the Black Muslims were due to hold. A Black Muslim restaurant was shut.

"This shooting," assistant chief police inspector Sanford Garelick said, "would seem to be the result of a long-standing feud between Black Muslims and people who broke away from them—headed by Malcolm X."

Malcolm X, who dropped his surname under Black Muslim rules, returned to New York seven days ago after visiting Britain.

Smethwick

In Britain he spent an hour with a BBC television team in the colour-bar town of Smethwick, Staffs—which upset the Mayor and the town's new Tory MP, schoolmaster Peter Griffiths.

Malcolm X, born in Omaha, Nebraska, used to say that his first memory was of white men burning his home.

His father, a Negro-rights cam-



FLASHBACK

Malcolm X, pictured earlier this month when he visited the British colour-bar town of Smethwick.

2 Negroes accused

paigner, was found dead under a tram.

Malcolm X, one-time pimp and dope-dealer, joined the Black Muslims when he was serving a jail sentence for theft in the 1940s.

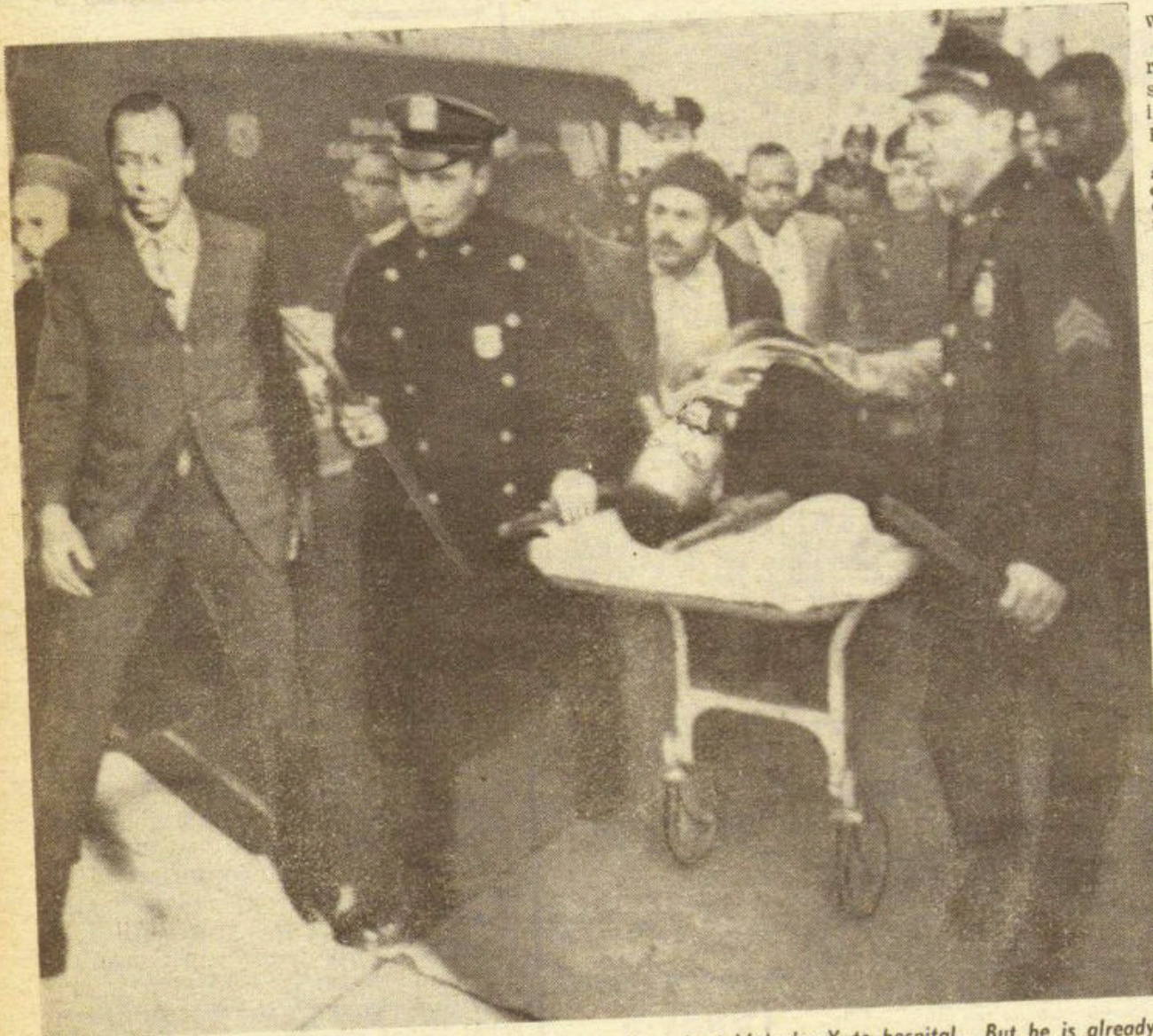
He became deputy to Black Muslim boss Elijah Muhammed. But Malcolm X was thrown out of the organisation because of this comment on the assassination of President John Kennedy in November, 1963: "The sight of chickens coming home to roost always makes me glad."

Bombs

Malcolm X formed his own extremist group. He called it the Organisation of Afro-American Unity. He toured the world.

The day after he returned to New York from this month's visit to Britain, Malcolm X had to flee his home, with his wife and four children, when fire-bombs were hurled into the house during the night.

Malcolm X blamed his landlords, the Black Muslims, who had an eviction order against him.



Shocked supporters hurry along with the stretcher, as police wheel Malcolm X to hospital. But he is already dead. His killers are believed to be members of a rival Negro organisation.

'SCUTTLE' CHARGE—BY SIR ALEC

By MATTHEW COADY

OPPPOSITION leader Sir Alec Douglas-Home yesterday accused the Labour Government of preparing to "scuttle."

The Tories must be ready to take over, he said. His speech, at Peebles, Scot-

land, was in reply to one made in London on Saturday by Premier Harold Wilson.

Sir Alec said the Premier's speech "gave the first sign that the Government may shortly run away from their responsibilities."

"The technique is well understood," he went on. "It is to bring a barrage of abuse

to bear on your opponents, blaming them for all your shortcomings."

Mr. Wilson's speech had a campaigning flavour. It was peppered with hard swipes at the Tory chief.

The Prime Minister's main theme, however, was a warning that tough and even unpopular decisions would have to be taken

The effect of both speeches at Westminster will be to sharpen the Commons battle and induce "election fever"

Meantime, the Prime Minister is preparing for a fireside chat to the nation. He will appear on TV on Wednesday to talk about the need for boosting exports.

Commentary—See Page 9.

YESTERDAY'S PAPERS

Another timeless front page from the archives

MALCOLM X IS ASSASSINATED

The controversial African-American activist is killed having predicted his own death

On 21 February 1965, the ever-divisive black rights activist Malcolm X was killed at a rally in New York. The black nationalist and latter-day advocate of racial integration was gunned down while preparing to speak at Audubon Ballroom in Harlem by three men – quickly identified as belonging to the Nation of Islam, the same organisation Malcolm X had parted ways with only a year before.

Born Malcolm Little in Nebraska in 1925, both of his parents were followers of pan-African activist Marcus Garvey. While in prison for burglary in his early twenties, Little joined the Nation of Islam – an African-American movement that combined the elements of traditional Islam with black nationalist ideas – and began using the name Malcolm X, dropping what the Nation of Islam referred to as his ‘slave’ name. It was around this time that he first attracted the attention of the FBI – after writing a letter to US President Harry Truman declaring himself a communist.

After his release from prison in 1952, Malcolm X began taking on a more prominent role in the Nation of Islam, helping to recruit members. He also criticised the Civil Rights Movement and its leader, Martin Luther King Jr, who campaigned for racial integration. Malcolm X believed that African-Americans should return to Africa, and encouraged those who were subjected to white aggression to defend themselves “by any means necessary”.

Gradually, he became disillusioned with the Nation of Islam, announcing his departure in March 1964. After leaving, relations between Malcolm X and the organisation turned sour, and several threats and attempts were made on his life over the next year.

In June 1964, he founded the Pan-Africanist Organization of Afro-American Unity – formed to champion the human rights of

African-Americans – following a transformative pilgrimage to Mecca, where he witnessed Muslims “of all colors, from blue-eyed blonds to black-skinned Africans” worshipping side by side. It was a transformative experience for him. On his return, he abandoned the idea that all white people were inherently bad, and became more hopeful about integration and the future.

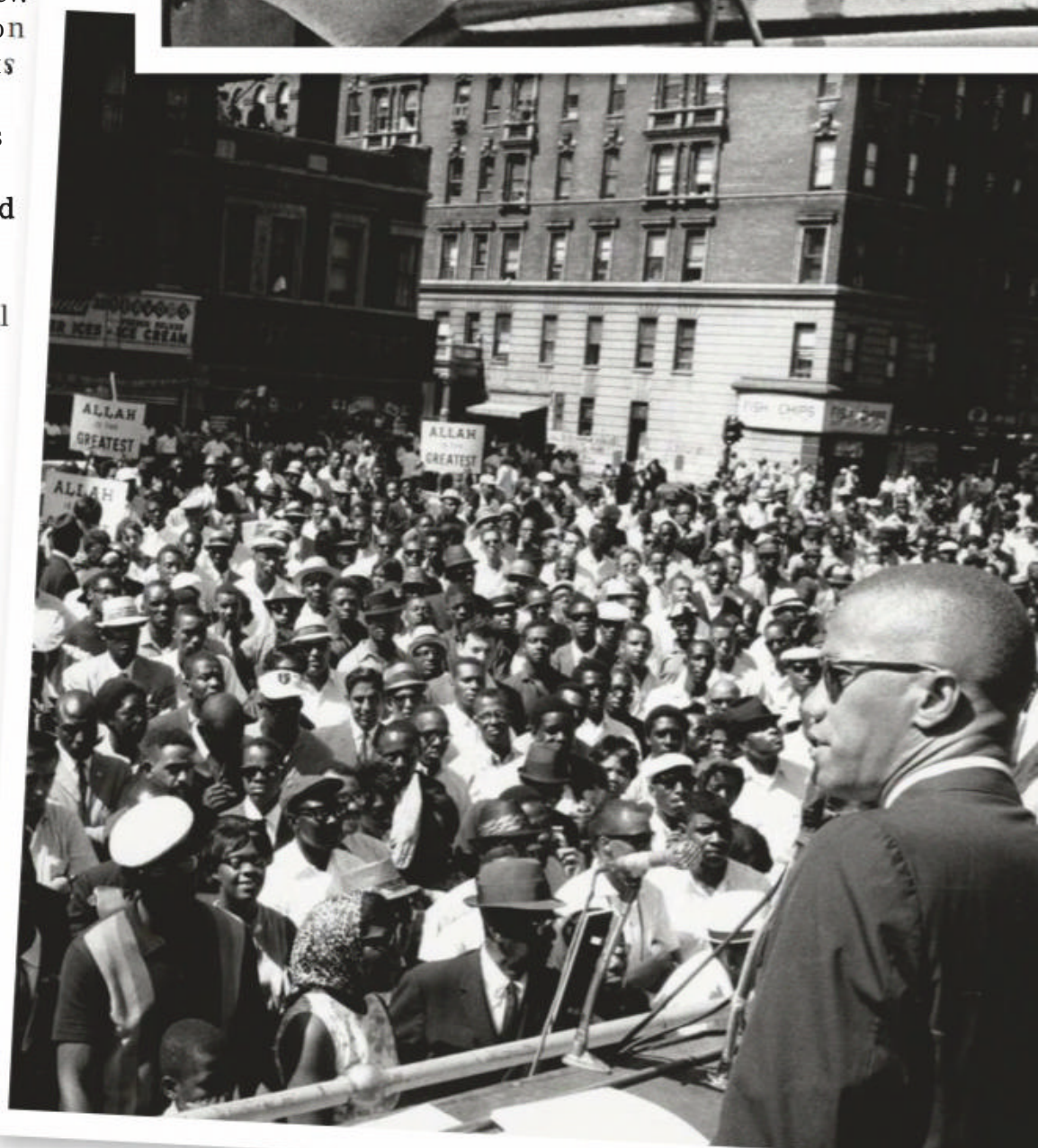
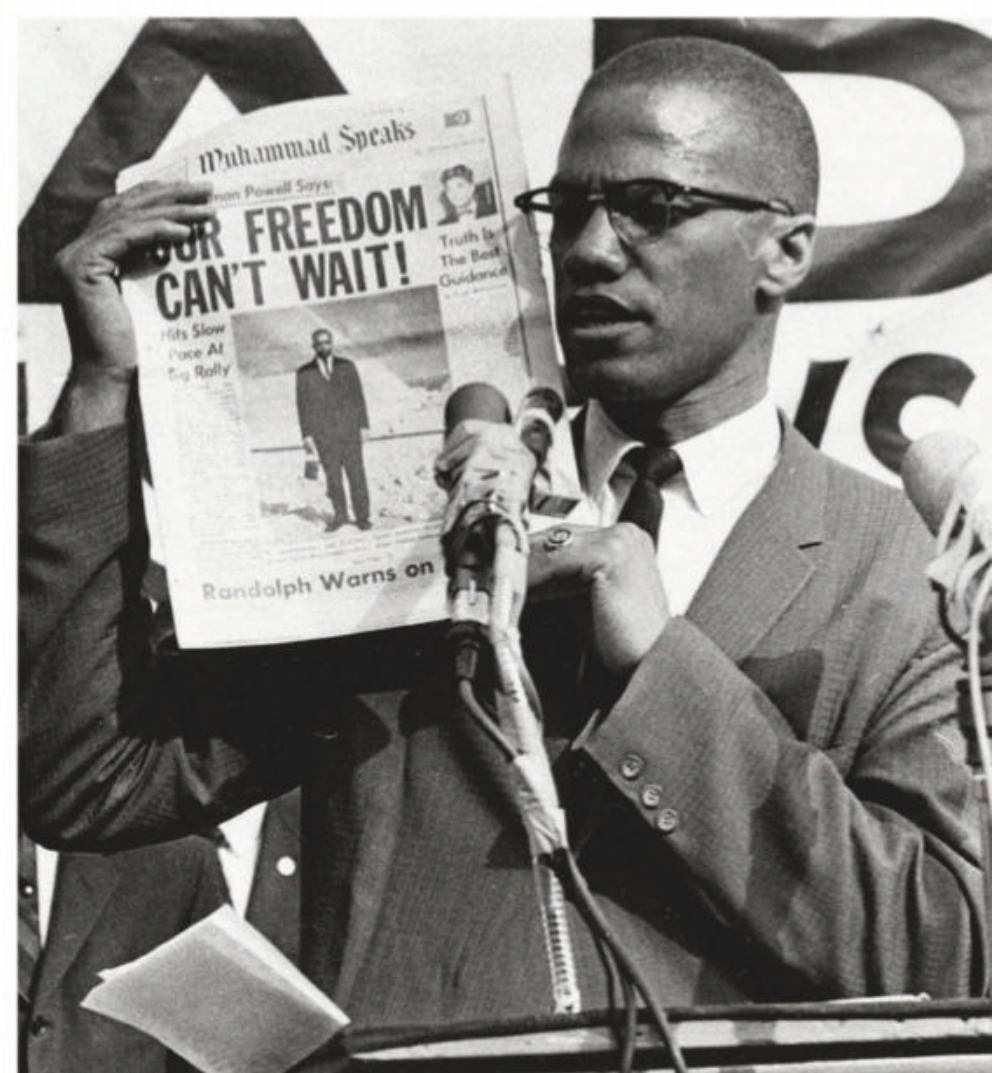
Before his life was cut short, Malcolm X’s beliefs may have been moving towards socialism. His biography was published a few months after his assassination – he had reportedly said to its author, Alex Haley, that he would be surprised if he was alive to see its publication. Malcolm X had also predicted his own death – either at the hands of the Nation of Islam or the FBI – to political activist Tariq Ali after he took part in a debate in Oxford in December 1964.

The charismatic activist’s words continued to fuel black national ideology and inspire African-Americans throughout the 1960s and 70s. 🎯

BBC RADIO 4 Explore Malcolm X’s visit to the University of Oxford, – made just weeks before his death – in an episode of *Archive on 4*
www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b04tcbd2

Malcolm X addresses a rapt crowd in New York in 1963

Before his assassination, the Nation of Islam’s newspaper, *Muhammad Speaks*, declared that “such a man as Malcolm is worthy of death”



THIS MONTH IN... 1533

Anniversaries that have made history

ELIZABETH I IS BORN

The disappointing birth of a princess later leads to Henry VIII's greatest legacy

The long-awaited day had arrived – Henry VIII was proudly expecting the birth of his first son with his second wife, Anne Boleyn. His failure to produce a surviving son with his first spouse, Catherine of Aragon, had been a point of much contention – spurring him to break with the Catholic Church in Rome in order to remarry.

Henry was so sure that the child was going to be a boy that he had letters drawn up in advance proclaiming the birth of a prince. But on 7 September 1533, Anne gave birth to a girl in Greenwich Palace – much to the disappointment of the King. The celebratory joust was cancelled, and an 's' hastily added to the proclamations before they were issued. The child, who had inherited her father's flaming red hair, was named Elizabeth after her grandmothers, Elizabeth of York and Elizabeth Howard.

At her birth, Elizabeth was the heir presumptive, but her place in the line of succession would fluctuate. When she was just two years old, her mother was executed and Elizabeth was declared illegitimate – the same fate that had befallen her elder half-sister, Mary, after the annulment of her parents' marriage. Elizabeth subsequently only saw her father on special occasions, and was just four years old when the prince that Henry so desperately craved – Edward – was born to his third wife, Jane Seymour.

It wasn't until 1453 that Henry repaired his fractured relationship with his two daughters, and only then thanks to the interventions of his sixth and final wife, Catherine Parr. The princesses were restored to the line of succession once more, after Edward.


After Henry VIII's death in 1547, Elizabeth went to live with Parr and her new husband, Thomas Seymour – Jane Seymour's brother,

who had previously expressed a desire to marry the 13-year-old princess.

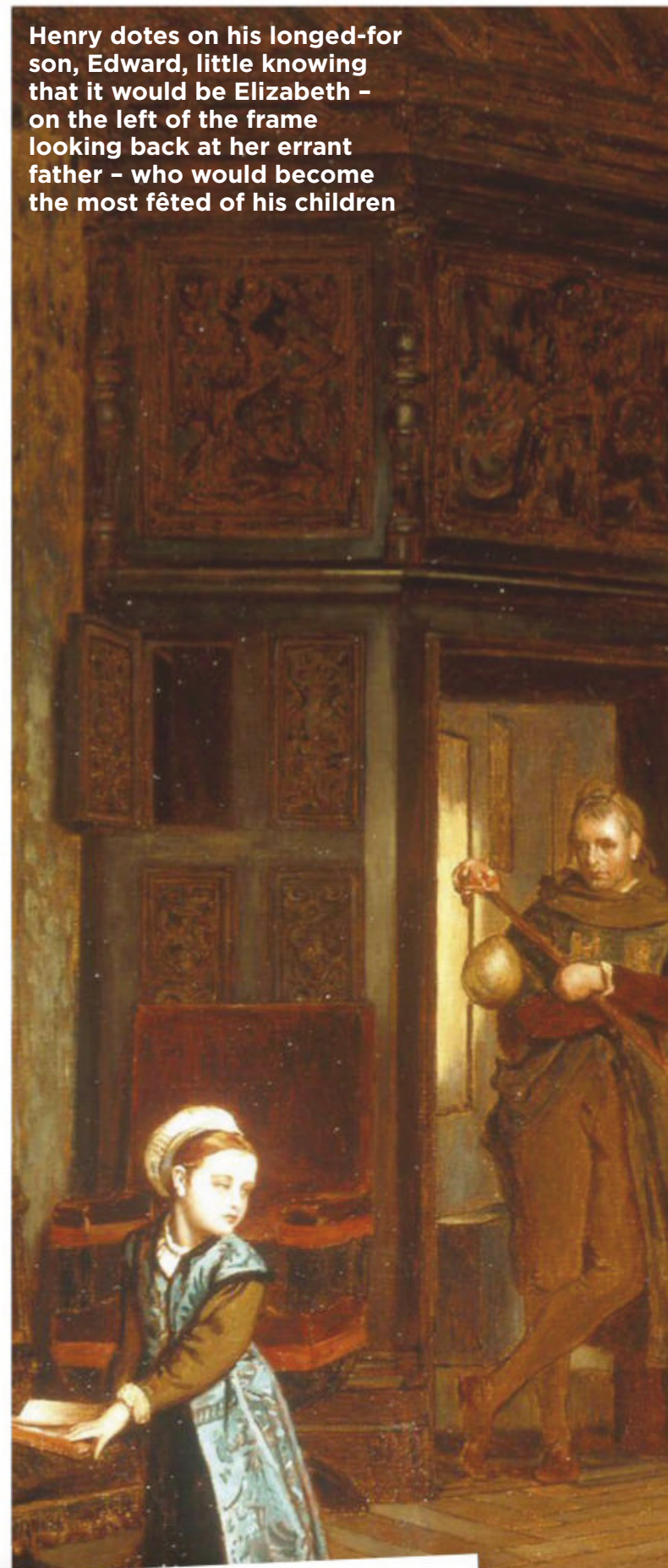
It's been speculated that Seymour may have abused the young Elizabeth; her governess reported seeing Seymour frequently entering the princess's rooms and behaving inappropriately. It's unclear how Parr felt about her husband's behaviour, but she finally sent Elizabeth away after catching the pair in an embrace. Seymour renewed his machinations to marry Elizabeth after Parr died in 1548, but was executed for treason before his plans amounted to anything.

More upheaval was to come. In 1533, Edward VI died of tuberculosis. Just before he passed, he drew up a will excluding his half-sisters from the throne once more, in favour of his cousin, Lady Jane Grey. Jane's rule only lasted for nine days before Mary seized the throne.

Elizabeth didn't fare much better during Mary's reign, and she was constantly under suspicion of plotting against her half-sister. In 1554, Elizabeth was imprisoned for a year after Wyatt's Rebellion, a revolt that arose out of anger at Mary's decision to marry Philip of Spain. It was said that the rebels wanted to replace Mary with Elizabeth, although there was no evidence she was involved.

Elizabeth's turn to rule came in 1558, at the age of 25, after Mary died childless. Although she was not the son Henry had hoped for, Elizabeth is widely remembered as the most successful monarch of the Tudor dynasty – and proof that women could rule without a husband. 

Henry dotes on his longed-for son, Edward, little knowing that it would be Elizabeth – on the left of the frame looking back at her errant father – who would become the most fêted of his children



Elizabeth's reign was one of relative peace and prosperity



**“And where as it hath pleased
the goodnes of Almighty God ...
to sende unto us, at this tyme,
good spede, in the delyveraunce
and bringing furthe of a Princes”**

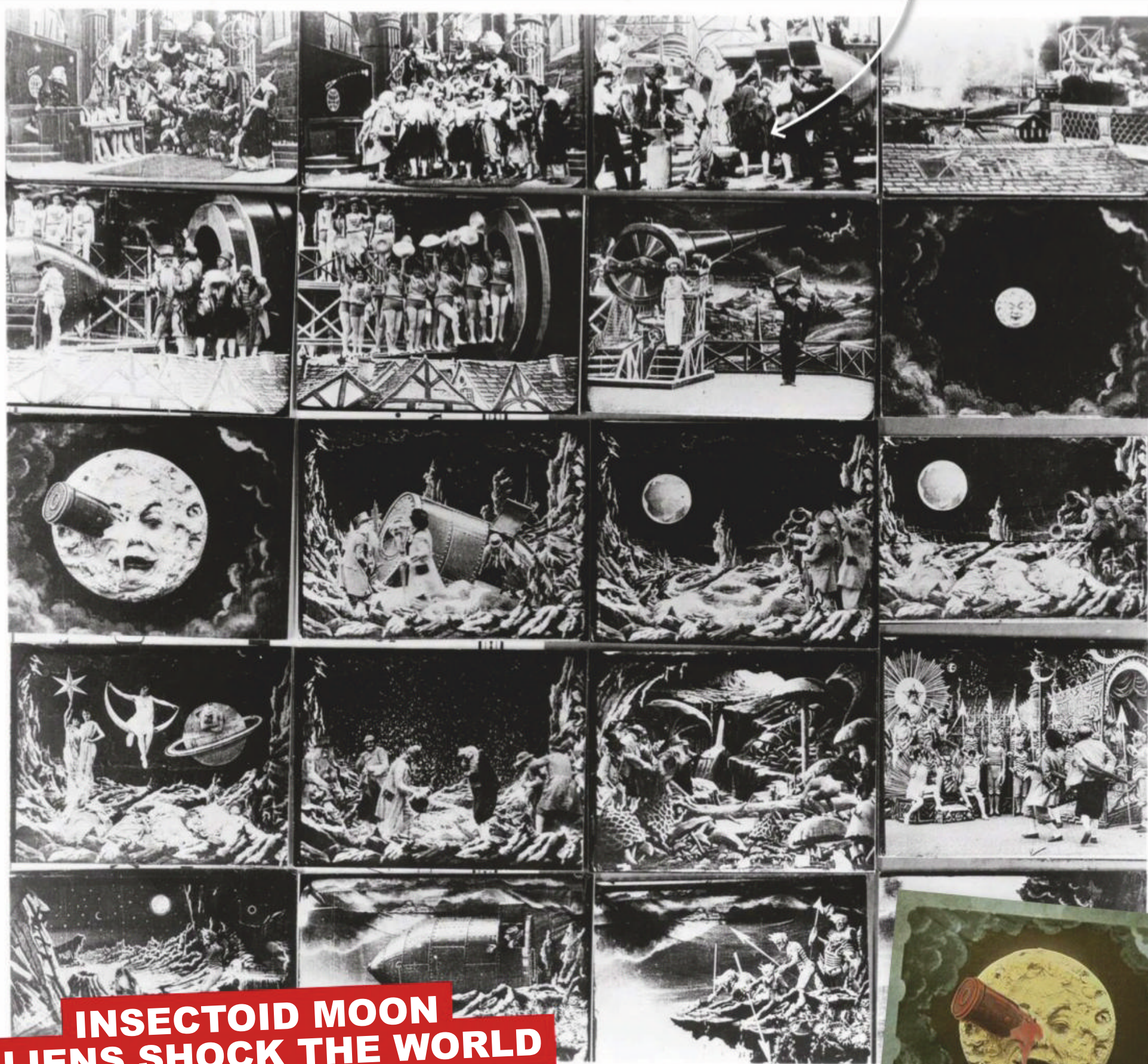
From a letter announcing the arrival of Elizabeth I, sent by Anne Boleyn
(an 's' was quickly added to 'Prince' after the birth)



TIME CAPSULE 1902

Snapshots of the world from one year in the past

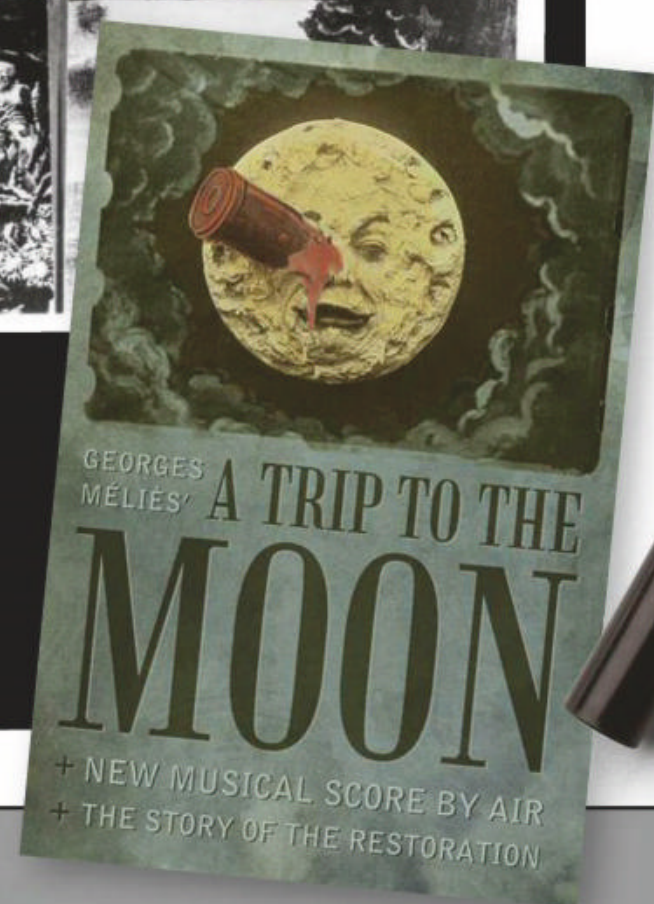
Méliès' movie was famed for its heavy use of special effects, elaborate sets and complex costumes

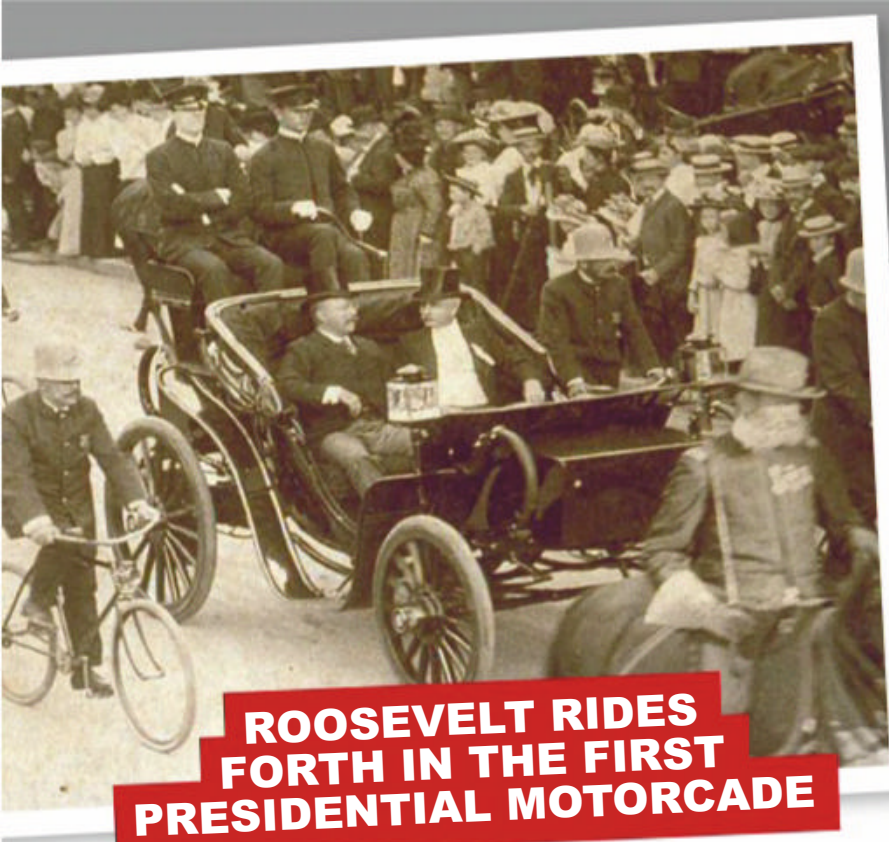


INSECTOID MOON ALIENS SHOCK THE WORLD

On 1 September 1902, a lavish 14-minute film was released by French director Georges Méliès that would wow audiences. *Le Voyage dans la Lune* (A Trip to the Moon), tells the tale of a group of astronomers who explore the Moon after being fired into space by a cannon, meeting the Moon's inhabitants (the hostile, insectoid 'Selenites') along the way. Today, it is considered the first science-fiction film.

Méliès was a visionary and illusionist who became known for his use of special effects in films, including timelapse photography. Inspired by the Jules Verne novels *From the Earth to the Moon* (1865) and *Around the Moon* (1870), *Le Voyage dans la Lune* became extremely influential in the development of film, and is still considered a must-see for movie buffs.





ROOSEVELT RIDES FORTH IN THE FIRST PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADE

Although William McKinley had ridden in a steam car in 1899, Theodore Roosevelt became the first US president to do so publicly, on 22 August 1902.

Crowds lined the streets in Hartford, Connecticut (above), to see what would later become a familiar sight – the presidential motorcade. A Columbia Electric Victoria Phaeton was Roosevelt's carriage of choice, though it proved too fast for his security to keep up with on foot – so they rode bicycles alongside him.

Roosevelt was progressive when it came to other forms of presidential transport – he was also the first to ride in an airplane and submarine – but it would fall to his successor, William Howard Taft, to modernise the White House. He was the one to finally convert the stables into a garage to make way for “horseless carriages”.

NEW ZEALAND INTRODUCES THE WORLD'S FIRST REGISTERED NURSE

Florence Nightingale's exploits during the Crimean War had highlighted nursing as a viable career for women, but something was missing – a record to prove that those who trained as nurses were competent and had skills beyond those of back-alley amateurs.

In New Zealand, one former nurse – Grace Neill – lobbied for the country to establish a register and state exams, to regulate the profession and protect the public from malpractice. The government listened: on 12 September 1901, New Zealand became the first country to tackle the issue by passing the Nurses Registration Act. The following January, Ellen Dougherty (below), who had trained in Wellington in 1885, became the first registered nurse in the world.



ALSO IN 1902...

8 JANUARY

Fifteen people are killed when two trains collide in New York's Park Avenue Tunnel, due to smoke obscuring the signals. By 1908, steam trains are banned in the city.

7 MARCH

The Second Boer War battle of Tweeboshch sees the Boers score a significant victory over the British, presaging a peace signed the following May.

20 MAY

The Cuban Republic is declared, ending four years of US rule. Its new constitution still gave the US the power to intervene in Cuban affairs, an influence that would only end when Fidel Castro took power in 1959.

16 OCTOBER

The first young offender's institution opens at HM Prison Rochester in Borstal, Kent. The term 'borstal' would become synonymous with the strict youth reformatory systems that endorsed hard work across the UK.

30 DECEMBER

Robert Falcon Scott's *Discovery* expedition, reaches a new Farthest South – the most southerly latitude reached at that time.



THE FIRST CRIMINAL TO BE CAUGHT BY HIS OWN HAND

When 41-year-old Henry Jackson burgled a house in South London on 27 June 1902, he didn't wear gloves. Why would he? The science of dactylography – using fingerprints as a form of identification – was still in its infancy. It was to prove his undoing all the same.

Scotland Yard found some mystery prints at the scene of the crime, on a recently painted windowsill. After confirming they didn't belong to anyone in the house, they set about the laborious task of manually comparing them to the prints of known criminals. Jackson, who already had served time for burglary, was a match and, that September, he became the first person to be convicted based on fingerprint evidence.

DIED: 26 SEPTEMBER LEVI STRAUSS

In 1847, Bavarian-born Levi Strauss emigrated to New York with his family to run a dry goods business. He later began his own company, Levi Strauss & Co, and partnered with tailor Jacob W Davis to mass-produce his newly invented denim trousers. Blue jeans received their patent in 1873.



BORN: 9 FEBRUARY LEON M'BA

Born in French Congo – a region that included Gabon on the west coast of Central Africa – Leon M'ba was imprisoned as a young man by the French government, who saw him as a troublemaker due to his black activism. When Gabon became independent in 1960, M'ba was elected its first president.



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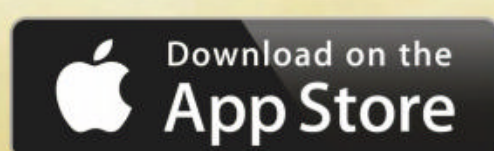
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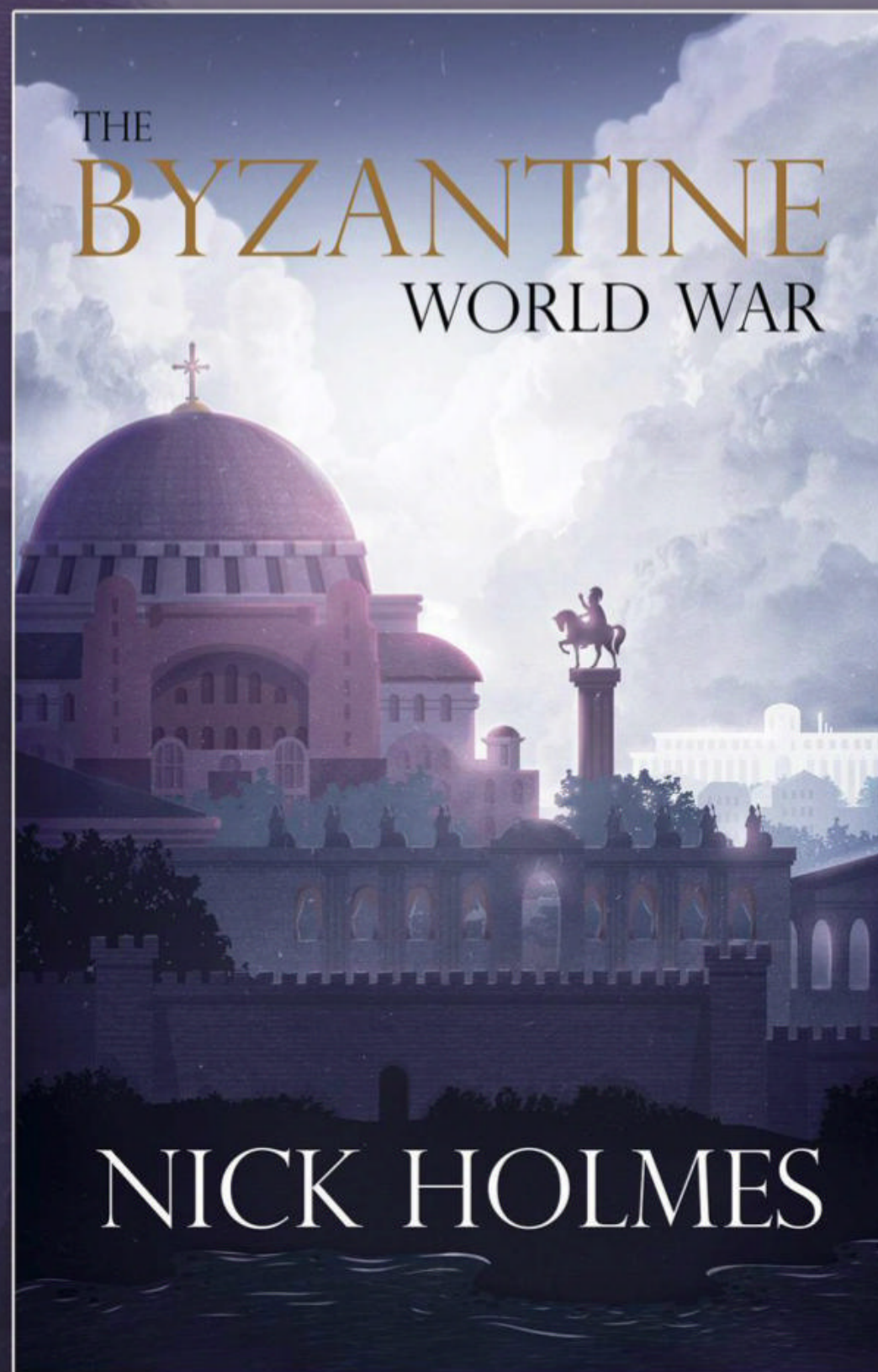
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NOT JUST A PRETTY FACE

Dancer, actress, global celebrity, resistance agent, civil rights activist: Josephine Baker was so much more than the erotically charged poster girl of the Jazz Age.

Nige Tassell tells her story

In the Roaring Twenties, Josephine Baker was known as the 'Black Venus' and 'Creole Goddess', but she had an invisible mettle to her that she revealed to the world in later years

GETTY IMAGES

“I have walked into the palaces of kings and queens, and into the houses of presidents. And much more. But I could not walk into a hotel in America and get a cup of coffee, and that made me mad. And when I get mad, you know that I open my big mouth. And then look out, 'cos when Josephine opens her mouth, they hear it all over the world.”

It had been quite some journey for Josephine Baker – from the poverty of her troubled upbringing in St Louis, Missouri, to addressing a quarter of a million protestors at the March on Washington in 1963. On the way, she'd found global fame as a dancer and actress. She'd renounced her homeland for French citizenship. And she'd played a significant, and highly decorated, role in the French Resistance during World War II. The March marked her latest opportunity to lend her profile to the Civil Rights Movement.

Throughout an incredibly textured life, Baker smashed any and every taboo she encountered – racial, sexual, cultural, political – and left the pieces where they lay on the floor, never to be reassembled. This she did on both sides of the Atlantic. It was this dual life, split across continents, that truly defined both her work and her as a person.

HUMBLE BEGINNINGS

It was an inauspicious start to life for Freda Josephine McDonald. Born in 1906 to vaudeville performers Carrie McDonald and Eddie Carson (although later research suggests her biological father was actually white), the young Freda had few clothes to wear and rarely much to eat. At the age of eight, she was put into domestic service in the white neighbourhoods of St Louis. This was far from a happy time: there are reports of abuse meted out on the young girl. She also slept rough when she wasn't a live-in domestic.

By the age of 13, McDonald had graduated to waitressing at the Old Chauffeur's Club in St Louis, and it was around this time that she met her first husband, Willie Wells. The (illegal) marriage didn't last and, at the age of 14, she was already a divorcee. A year later, McDonald married for the second time.

Having danced on street corners for money, McDonald – now taking the surname Baker, that of her new husband, as well as dropping Freda – had an eye for a career in entertainment, despite her performer mother warning



ABOVE: Baker tasted showbiz early: she was taken on stage by her performer parents aged one



Baker (second from right) found early success as a comedic chorus girl in Broadway shows such as *The Chocolate Dandies*

against it. The Old Chauffeur's Club was a hang-out for jazz musicians and entertainment types, and she successfully lobbied her way into a vaudeville show in her home city. From there, a trip to New York City saw her land roles in the chorus lines of Broadway shows *Shuffle Along* and *The Chocolate Dandies*.

But Baker was no anonymous chorus-line girl. She was employed at the end of the line as the comic turn, deliberately goofing up routines before, during the final number, dancing correctly and adding layers of complexity to the routine. Her natural comedy and lithe athleticism made her perfect for the role, to the cheering delight of her audiences and the green-eyed displeasure of the rest of the cast.

PARIS MATCH

As exuberant as her Broadway performances were, Baker's star truly ascended in the skies of another continent. In 1925, at the age of 19, she was recruited into the ranks of a new, all-black production – *La Revue Nègre* –



ABOVE: Africa was fashionable in 1920s France – Baker arrived with the right show at the right time

RIGHT: Lamented by some critics, adored by others, *La Revue Nègre* made Baker an overnight sensation



“AFTER THE RACISM OF THE US, LIFE IN FRANCE WAS A LIBERATION”

that was being assembled in Paris. For a young woman who had bluffed and blustered her way from homelessness to Broadway, she suffered a rare moment of insecurity the day before her ship departed for France. “I can only recall one single day of fear in my life,” she

later reflected. “One day which lasted only one hour, maybe one minute, when fear grasped my brain, my heart, my guts with such force that everything seemed to come apart. It was September 15, 1925.”

As Baker intimates, it was a fleeting emotion, one that quickly passed as the possibilities of a new life, a reinvention, opened up. France – at that time still

ruling French West Africa, a federation of eight colonial territories – was fascinated by ‘Negro’ culture and the *Revue Nègre* show proved a huge hit. Baker was dancing ‘La Danse Sauvage’, an erotic piece that dictated she wore only bikini bottoms adorned with flamingo feathers. However, the reticence and anger she initially experienced about the costume requirements soon faded. “I came on stage,” she recalled, “and a frenzy took possession of me. Seeing nothing, not even the orchestra, I danced!”

Baker was an instant hit. While the odd theatre critic took a haughty tone (“lamentable transatlantic exhibitionism,” sniffed Robert de Flers), others sang her praises from the Parisian rooftops. Critic Henri Jeanson declared the performance “as beautiful as the night” and “Joséphine Baker is the dream, the clown, the great sensation of the evening.”

The eagle-eyed will have spotted another subtle piece of reinvention: the

addition of an accent over her name. This was deliberate on Baker’s part, displaying an eagerness to assimilate herself with matters French. It was a country she had fallen for quickly. Having encountered imbedded racism throughout her life in St Louis and New York City, life in France was something of a liberation. There was no segregation; white-only hotels and restaurants didn’t exist.

There was further confirmation of égalité and liberté on the night the *Revue Nègre* opened. “After the show was over,” Baker gushed, “the theatre was turned into a big restaurant. For the first time in my life, I was invited to sit at a table and eat with white people.”

ON THE ROAD

When the *Revue Nègre*’s Paris run on the Champs-Élysées came to a close, the show was to undertake a European tour. Baker wasn’t so keen to go on the

road. She felt she had finally found her true home. “I had plotted to leave St Louis. I had longed to leave New York. I yearned to remain in Paris. I loved everything about the city. It moved me as profoundly as a man moves a woman. Why must I take trains and boats that would carry me far from the friendly faces, the misty Seine?”



ABOVE: Baker played up to the notion of black primitivism that often graced the posters of her shows

LEFT: Her infamous banana outfit left little to the imagination – as did most of her costumes of this time



Baker lounges on a tiger skin around the time she starred in *La Revue Nègre*.

Another big cat accompanied her on stage – her pet cheetah Chiquita, who frequently escaped into the orchestra pit



After she travelled with the company to Berlin and Brussels, Baker jumped ship and returned to the French capital, joining the Folies Bergère, the music hall in the 9th Arrondissement. It was there that her fame catapulted, appearing in a show called *La Folie du Jour*, in which she performed wearing nothing other than a skirt made from fake bananas. Her name was up in lights and, as the continent marvelled at her act, she became an icon of the permissive Jazz Age.

“BAKER REFUSED TO PLAY TO SEGREGATED AUDIENCES, EVEN AFTER THREATS FROM THE KU KLUX KLAN”

Her legend grew rapidly. As Ylva Habel, an academic specialising in the African diaspora, observed, “the degree to which Baker’s looks and agile body were considered not only beautiful, but spectacular in Europe is demonstrated by the diversity of photographs, postcards, artworks, posters and caricatures that depicted her. In Paris, Baker was indeed her own culture.” The young American, or at least her image, was inescapable.

Live performance wasn’t enough for Baker and, in 1927, she was cast in the silent film *La Sirène des Tropiques*. It was no piecemeal, tokenistic role. As one anonymous writer noted, “contrary

to American film narratives where she would have been cast as a marginal slave figure, Baker played the leading part”.

BACK IN THE US

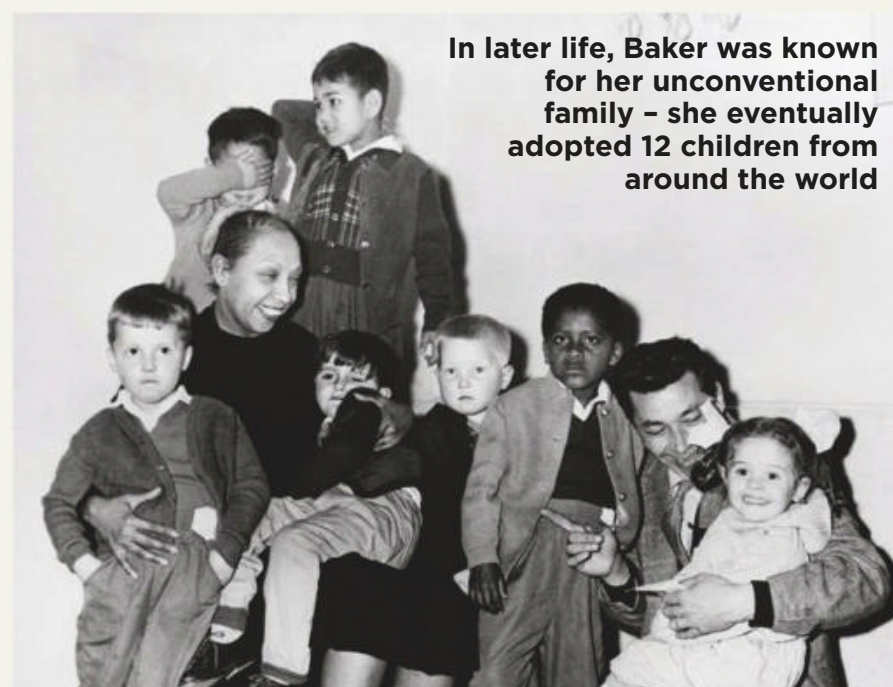
By the mid-1930s, she had returned to Broadway as part of the revived Ziegfeld Follies show, but the box office numbers were unimpressive and the reviews lukewarm at best. *Time* magazine sourly referred to Baker as a “Negro wench” and ungenerously declared that her singing and dancing “might be topped practically

anywhere outside of Paris”. So back to the bosom of her beloved French capital she retreated, marrying the industrialist Jean Lion and taking French citizenship.

When World War II broke out a couple of years later, Baker employed her talents for a greater cause, taking advantage of her high-level contacts and connections to spy for the Deuxième Bureau, France’s military intelligence bureau. During the German occupation of France, she travelled widely without suspicion, working for the Resistance by passing on information in Spain and North Africa. At the end of the war, Baker’s efforts were rewarded with some of France’s highest military honours.



Dressed in the uniform of the Free French – the forces of Charles de Gaulle’s WWII government in exile – Baker stands at attention to receive the Légion d’Honneur



In later life, Baker was known for her unconventional family – she eventually adopted 12 children from around the world

THE SPY IN THE LIMELIGHT

When France declared war on Germany on 3 September 1939, two days after the German invasion of Poland, French intelligence wasted little time in enlisting Baker as an unlikely spy. But the logic of her appointment as “honourable correspondent” was faultless and inspired. The entertainer had extraordinary access to the movers and shakers of Europe, rubbing shoulders with influential people at a succession of embassy soirees and parties. Using her renowned charm, Baker would elicit details of German ground movements and pass them on to the Deuxième Bureau, the arm of French intelligence charged with gathering information about enemy troops. And, of course, no-one would suspect an exotic dancer and singer.

After the German invasion of France in May 1940, Baker began to work for the French Resistance. By this time, she had left Paris for a retreat in the Dordogne, where she would accommodate those sympathetic to General Charles de Gaulle’s Free French resistance movement. As an entertainer, Baker enjoyed largely uninterrupted travel across Europe, which she took full advantage of by delivering vital intelligence to Allied countries. When doing so, she adopted some innovative techniques. One involved writing information in invisible ink on the sheet music she’d carry between engagements. On a later trip to North Africa, her unorthodox means again went unchallenged when she hid messages and intelligence in her underwear. At the war’s end, Baker was awarded prestigious medals for her services to the Resistance, including the Croix de Guerre and the Rosette de la Résistance.



Baker wore her Free French uniform again at the March on Washington, such was her love of her adopted country

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1951. An unsavoury incident of perceived discrimination at the Stork Club in Manhattan (see box, right) only further hardened her resolve to fight on behalf of the Civil Rights Movement.

Five years after speaking at the March on Washington in 1963, following the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr, Baker was informally asked to become the new leader of the movement by his widow Coretta Scott King. After careful consideration, she declined, citing the welfare of her 12 adopted children as her priority. These kids – ten boys and two girls from places as far-flung as Japan, Colombia, Finland, Morocco and Korea – were held up by Baker as proof that “children of different ethnicities and religions could still be brothers”.

Baker continued to perform right up until her death in 1975. Indeed, just four days before a fatal brain haemorrhage, Baker had appeared in a show saluting her 50 years as an entertainer. Sophia Loren, Mick Jagger and Jackie Kennedy Onassis were among the attendees. The drive that had taken her from those humble beginnings in St Louis to worldwide stardom,



Her final stint on the stage was in April 1975 with a retrospective revue at the Bobino in Paris to celebrate five decades in show business

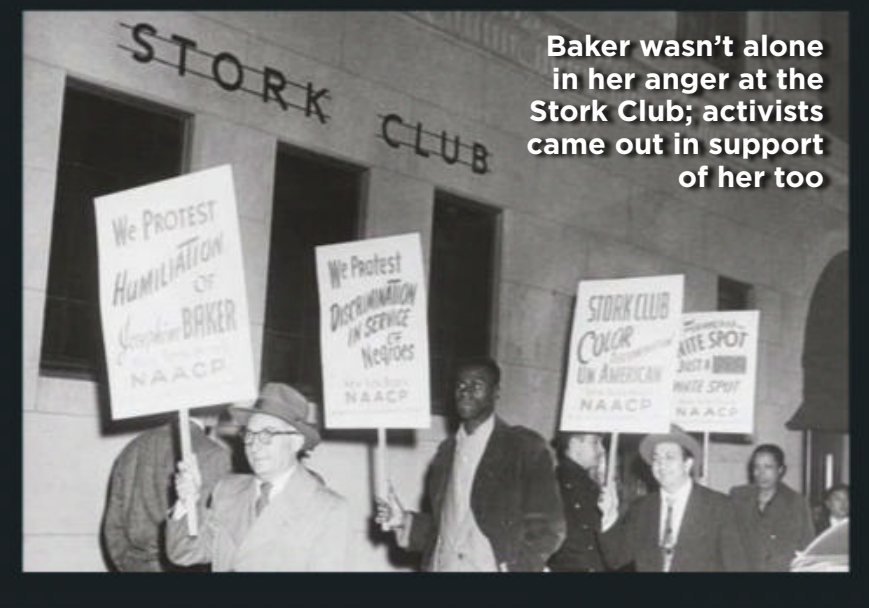


THE STORK CLUB INCIDENT

The Stork Club was one of *the* places to be seen in mid 20th-century Manhattan. It was the favoured haunt of movie stars, royalty, singers, writers, future US presidents and A-grade socialites. And it was where, from table 50, the gossip columnist Walter Winchell wrote his columns and broadcast his radio shows.

In 1951, having returned to Broadway from Paris, Josephine Baker and three companions arrived at the Stork Club for dinner. However, an hour after ordering her steak, Baker’s meal had yet to arrive, causing the entertainer to claim she was being racially discriminated against. In the kerfuffle, another diner, the actress Grace Kelly, expressed her indignation at Baker’s apparent treatment, and the pair – who didn’t previously know each other – stormed out of the club together.

Baker filed a complaint with the New York Police Department, but reserved some of her ire for Walter Winchell who, she claimed, had witnessed the incident but not stood up to offer his support. Her accusations towards the gossip columnist made headline news, causing instant damage to his reputation. Winchell, claiming ignorance of what had gone on in the club, then got in his retaliation, claiming that Baker had communist sympathies. In the febrile atmosphere of the McCarthy anti-communist witch hunts, this was mud that stuck. With plentiful files on Baker opened by the FBI, her work visa was revoked, causing her to cancel her engagements and return to Paris. It would be nearly a decade before she was allowed back into the country of her birth.



Baker wasn’t alone in her anger at the Stork Club; activists came out in support of her too

that commitment to make the world a better place, never diminished. Whether on stage, on screen, on the campaign platform or simply at home, Baker never stopped defying expectations and never stopped smashing taboos.

“Surely the day will come when colour means nothing more than the skin tone,” she once sighed, “when religion is seen uniquely as a way to speak one’s soul, when birthplaces have the weight of a throw of the dice.” 🎯

GET HOOKED

LISTEN

BBC RADIO

4

Singer Mica Paris discusses her admiration for Josephine Baker with presenter Matthew Parris, on an episode of *Great Lives* on BBC Radio 4 www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b0b2jg2w

COUNTDOWN TO CONFLICT

When Germany invaded Poland on 1 September 1939, there was only one unthinkable, inevitable outcome. **Gavin Mortimer** charts the 72 hours that took the world to war for a second time



POST
OFFICE



Friday 1 September

4.45AM (UK TIME)

Germany launches its invasion of Poland with aerial attacks on Warsaw, Katowice and Krakow, followed by mass land attacks. Five months earlier, on 31 March, British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain had guaranteed to support its ally against "any action which clearly threatened Polish independence".

6AM

Preparing for the worst, the British government launches Operation Pied Piper, the plan to evacuate civilians from the "dangerous and congested industrial districts of the country", beginning with women, children and teachers. Officials from the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education are despatched to thousands of schools to help in the operation.

9AM

Around 17,000 disabled children are moved by special coaches and ambulances direct from their schools to destinations in all parts of the country, where they will be accommodated mainly in large country houses.

10AM

German radio carries a message from Adolf Hitler in which he says: "Germans in Poland are persecuted with bloody terror and driven from their houses. A series of violations of the

frontier, intolerable to a great power, prove that Poland is no longer willing to respect the frontier of the Reich. In order to put an end to this lunacy, I have no other choice than to meet force with force."

10.30AM

On learning of the invasion, US President Franklin D Roosevelt issues an appeal to the governments of Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, and Poland urging them to publicly affirm that their armed forces "shall in no event, and under no circumstances" bombard civilian populations or unfortified cities from the air.

10.50AM

British foreign secretary Lord Halifax receives Theodor Kordt, the German charge d'affaires, who denies that his country has attacked Poland. As Kordt leaves he passes Count Edward Raczynski, the Polish ambassador, who confirms the invasion.

11AM

French Prime Minister Édouard Daladier hosts a meeting of his ministers. Decrees are approved ordering general mobilisation by land, sea and air throughout French territory, and the implementation of martial law.

11.30AM

The British Cabinet meets. It decides to censor postal correspondence, place the railways under state control, plans for the organisation of food supplies, and orders that telephones and telegrams be used only for "very urgent messages". The 1.5 million volunteers of Britain's civil defence are mobilised, with one of their primary roles to enforce the nightly 'blackout'.

12PM

King George VI meets the Privy Council at Buckingham Palace and signs an order to initiate the complete mobilisation of the

"Around 17,000 disabled children are moved to all parts of the country"

OPERATION PIED PIPER

Named after the famous fairytale character, Operation Pied Piper was launched on 1 September with impressive efficiency. The British government had begun working on the mass evacuation scheme in the summer, but that it went so smoothly was – as *The Times* reported on 2 September – "a triumph of preparation, organisation and discipline".

In a matter of a few hours, hundreds of thousands of women and children were being relocated to the countryside from cities such as London, Glasgow and Manchester. Eva Cohen, from the East End of London, recalled: "I was evacuated with my eight-month-old daughter to Devizes, where

we were picked up by the lady mayoress. We went back to her mansion and stayed in the servants quarters."

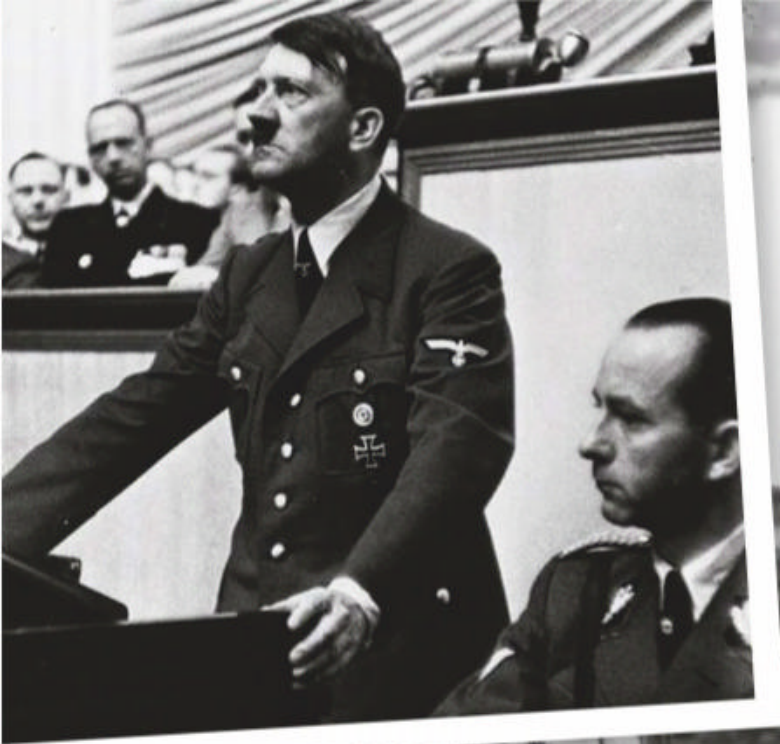
The evacuation began at dawn and at some London stations children were leaving at the rate of 8,000 an hour. In Glasgow, an estimated 75,000 children had left for the Highlands by late afternoon, and in Southampton 15,000 children were removed to the countryside.

Herbert Morrison, the leader of the London County Council, toured the capital to offer words of encouragement to organisers and comfort to children, many of whom were being separated from their parents. "The quiet, orderly

character of the whole business has impressed me," said Morrison. "Everybody is keeping their heads and working to timetable with remarkable accuracy." Also evacuated were around 17,000 disabled children, as well as thousands of hospital patients, some of whom were transferred to country hospitals while those less sick were billeted with doctors and nurses.

By the end of the day, nearly half a million people had been evacuated and across the nation "children were settling down in country homes to new surroundings, and what may prove a great and revealing adventure".





LEFT: Hitler viewed his act of aggression as a defensive war to protect Germans in Poland
BELOW: Hospital patients were evacuated, too, with medical students acting as stretcher bearers



CITIZENS' ARMY

"On September 1st I got a call in the office where I worked telling me to report as soon as possible to the Acton Station in Dalston," remembered Mitzy Spooner, a 20-year-old Londoner in 1939. "I was the second to arrive but soon all the other firewomen arrived with their 24 hours of ration food (lots of baked beans), tin plate, mug and blanket."

Across the country tens of thousands of men and women reported for duty, for what *The Times* described as "the full machinery of the civil defence of Great Britain set in motion". The government had launched its Air Raid Wardens' Service two years earlier, shortly after German bombers wreaked havoc on the Spanish city of Guernica while fighting for Franco's Nationalists.

By September 1939, the Civil Defence was a home front army of 1.5 million male and female volunteers, 1.1 million of whom were part-timers. Yet more were required and on 1 September the government issued a call for volunteer stretcher-bearers, firemen and women, nurses, ambulance drivers and harvest helpers. The Lord Privy Seal appealed to employers to do "all they can to arrange for the immediate release of members of their staffs who are enrolled in any branch of the Civil Defence Services".

One of the first civil defence acts was Defence Regulation No. 24, which stipulated that in future "every night from sunset to sunrise all lights inside buildings must be obscured and lights outside buildings must be extinguished". Britain's blackout had begun and it would be rigorously enforced by the nation's Air Raid Precautions (ARP) wardens.

ARP wardens in Merseyside: it was their job to make sure civilians observed the blackout



ABOVE: London children keep their gas masks close as they are escorted to a rail station for evacuation

LEFT: Others were sent away on buses, their mothers left behind



Army and the Royal Air Force, and a proclamation to mobilise the Royal Navy.

2PM TO 6PM

In Denmark, 40,000 men are called up, while in Canada the military is placed on a footing of active service and the cabinet passes the War Measures Act of 1914 giving its government extraordinary powers to act in an emergency. Elsewhere, in Russia, Minister of Foreign Affairs Vyacheslav Molotov addresses the Supreme Council and expresses his "extreme satisfaction that the Soviet Union is isolated from the European conflict".

2PM

Queen Elizabeth (later the Queen Mother) visits the headquarters of the Women's Voluntary Service for Civil Defence to learn more about their role in evacuation, and praises them for dealing with the situation "calmly and cheerfully."

3PM

At a meeting of the Council of Ministers in Rome, Italy announces it "will take no initiative in the way of military operations". Earlier in

the day, Hitler had told the Reichstag he was grateful for the support of Italy but he “will not call on foreign help at this critical time”.

3.30PM

Roosevelt is asked at a press conference if the US can stay out of a European war. He replies, “I not only sincerely hope so, but I believe we can, and that every effort will be made by the administration so to do.”

4.30PM

George VI pays a rare visit to 10 Downing Street to discuss developments and is cheered by the large crowd outside the Prime Minister’s residence. According to *The Times*, His Majesty “smiled and raised his bowler hat in acknowledgement of their warm-hearted reception”.

5PM

London Underground and overground stations resume their normal service, having spent the last 12 hours operating only as part of the evacuation programme.

6PM

Chamberlain is greeted by the House of Commons “amid loud and enthusiastic cheers”, and he briefs parliament on the day’s developments. He concludes his address on a sombre note: “The thoughts of many of us must at this moment inevitably be turning back to 1914, and to a comparison of our position now with that which existed then. How do we stand this time? The answer is that all three services are ready and that the situation in all directions is far more favourable and reassuring than in 1914.”

7PM

The Commons votes to allow the government a credit of £500,000,000 “for securing the

public safety, the defence of the realm, the maintenance of public order, and the efficient prosecution of any war”.

8PM

By nightfall, nearly half a million Britons have been relocated from cities to the countryside.

9.30PM

The British ambassador in Berlin, Sir Nevile Henderson, is received by German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and warns that if German forces did not withdraw from Polish territory his country “will without hesitation fulfil their obligations to Poland.”

“The thoughts of many of us must at this moment inevitably be turning back to 1914, and to a comparison of our position now”



ABOVE: Some 1.5 million German soldiers swept into Poland to launch the invasion

LEFT: Queen Elizabeth visited hospitals, factories and bombed districts throughout the war; here she chats with volunteers at London’s ambulance service in mid September





Warsaw was heavily bombed by the Luftwaffe, with an estimated 50 per cent of its buildings heavily damaged or destroyed completely

Saturday 2 September

9AM

Australian Prime Minister Robert Menzies issues a statement in which he declares: "We do not yet realise what the price in terms of human life and happiness will be, but we know that the British nations throughout the world are at one. There is unity in the Empire ranks - one King, one flag, one cause. We stand with Britain". There is also a message from the New Zealand government in which they support Britain and the "cause of justice, freedom, and democracy".

11AM

The Lord Privy Seal's office for drivers of vehicles issues instructions that, on hearing the air raid siren, "the driver of a motor-vehicle must park at the side of the road, or in a garage, car park, or open space off the highway".

12PM

Germany's 62 infantry and mechanised divisions continue their rapid advance into Poland despite valiant resistance and have reached the Vistula river. Germany has dominance in the skies and its aircraft wreck Poland's railway system.

3PM

Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax tells the House that he is not in a position to make a "statement on the present position of foreign affairs". Other speakers include Ernest Brown, Minister of Labour, who tables the National Service (Armed Forces) Bill, which will "render all fit male British subjects of the ages of 18 to 40 inclusive liable to be called up for service in the armed forces".

3.15PM

The football season continues as normal with the blessing of the Home Office, the pick of the day's matches being Liverpool versus Chelsea. The season is suspended the next day.

5PM

In London, thousands of women have spent the day signing up to work as cooks, nurses, laundry maids, hospital porters and nursery assistants.

8PM

By nightfall, nearly 500,000 people have left London for the safety of the countryside.

9.30PM

Twenty-four hours after the British ultimatum was handed to German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, there has been no response.

Not all women volunteers stayed in Britain. Around 300 members of the Auxiliary Territorial Service, were billeted to France with the British Expeditionary Force



Office workers pile sandbags on a London roof for later use – sand being useful for dousing fires and protecting buildings from blast damage



Sunday 3 September

9AM

Ambassador Sir Neville Henderson presents the final British ultimatum in Berlin. It gives the German government two hours in which to make an undertaking that it will withdraw its troops from Poland.

11AM

The ultimatum expires without a response from Germany.

11.15AM

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain broadcasts to the nation the news “that no such undertaking has been received and that consequently this country is at war with Germany”. The broadcast is a deep humiliation for the Prime Minister, whose policy of appeasement has been an abject failure. “You can imagine what a bitter blow it is to

me that all my long struggle to win peace has failed,” he tells his people. “Yet I cannot believe that there is anything more or anything different that I could have done and that would have been more successful.”

Among those listening are 19-year-old Bob McDougall. “I was at camp with my territorial unit and after church parade we were supposed to catch the train home to Liverpool,” he recalled. “Instead we listened to the wireless and heard that we were at war. Someone said ‘we’re not going home now, we’re here to stay’. He was right. It was a fortnight’s camp that turned into six years.”

11.27AM

In London, the air raid siren is heard for the first time, although it turns out to be a false alarm. “I listened to the Prime Minister on the radio,” said Gladys Dawson, a 17-year-old

living in Bermondsey, South London. “Hardly had he finished his speech when the air raid siren rang out, warning us of enemy aircraft. It was a false alarm, but perhaps it was to get us used to the warning sound.”

12PM

The House of Commons sits in an emergency session. In Washington, it is 7am and President Franklin D Roosevelt has been awake for hours, receiving briefings from his ambassadors in Paris and London. He is informed that the “die is cast” and consequently instructs the heads of key departments to attend a conference later in the day.

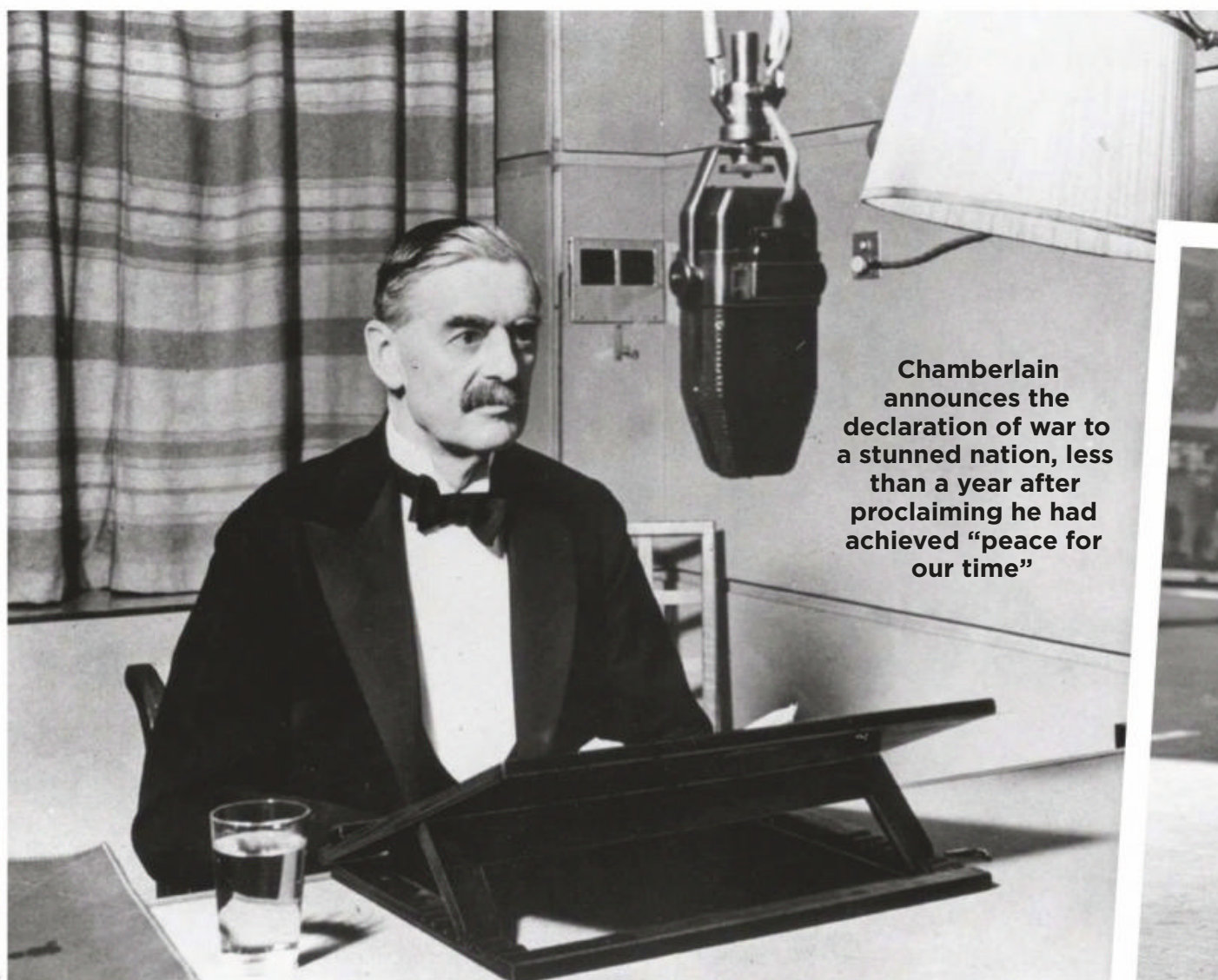
12.15PM

In a radio broadcast, Australian Prime Minister Robert Menzies tells the nation it is his “melancholy duty” to announce officially that the country is at war with Germany. In Japan, the cabinet meets and prepares to announce its intention to remain neutral. In the Irish Free State later in the afternoon, the parliament assembles and Taoiseach Éamon de Valera says the country will adopt a neutral position.

12.30PM

A French ultimatum is presented in Berlin with a warning that unless Germany starts withdrawing its troops from Poland before 5pm, France will declare war.

“The broadcast is a deep humiliation for Chamberlain, whose policy of appeasement has been an abject failure”



Chamberlain announces the declaration of war to a stunned nation, less than a year after proclaiming he had achieved “peace for our time”

A policeman cycles through London during the first air raid warning, on 3 September, urging the public to seek shelter



3PM

Parliament sits to debate the National Service (Armed Forces) Bill. Some in the House feel the minimum call-up age of 18 should be raised while the maximum age of 41 could also be increased for the “fit men of much more mature years than that”. Despite the objections, the bill is read a second time and passes through its remaining stages.

5PM

France declares war on Germany, whose forces in Poland, according to *The Times*’ war correspondent, “have continued to bomb towns and villages, only some of which are of strategic importance”.

5PM

A war cabinet is formed by the Prime Minister. It comprises nine members, including two new Ministers: Lord Hankey as Minister Without Portfolio, and Winston Churchill as First Lord of the Admiralty.

6PM

George VI, wearing his undress uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet, broadcasts a message in which he calls upon “my people at home and my peoples across the seas... to stand calm, firm and united.” He adds: “There may be dark days ahead, and war can no longer be confined to the battlefield. But we can only do the right as we see the right.” The Ministry of Information announces that a copy of the King’s message “with his own signature in facsimile” will be sent to every household in the country

6.30PM

The King receives Neville Chamberlain at Buckingham Palace, while details of more government bills (ten in total) are broadcast to the nation. These include the announcement that rationing will be introduced on 16 September, with details to follow on how to secure ration books. The Home Office states that the Aliens Order of 1920 has been amended and “all Germans and Austrians

over 16 years of age who do not intend to leave the country by 9 September must report at once to the police”.

11.59PM

Evacuations have continued all day. By nightfall, the past three days have seen more than three million people evacuated from areas considered dangerous. In his editorial that will appear in the paper in a few hours, *The Times* editor Geoffrey Dawson declares: “Never before has there been such unanimity over any question whether of war or of peace, and never in any war has there been such a cold determination to see the struggle through to the only tolerable end.”

GET HOOKED

LISTEN

4 Duncan Weldon explores the economic issues behind the start of World War II in *An Economic History of the Second World War*, scheduled for August

The smiles didn't last. At the height of the Blitz, the sounding of an air raid siren instilled panic and terror



ABOVE: King George VI asked the nation to “stand calm, firm, and united” in his own address the day that war was declared

TOP: Winston Churchill was the First Lord of the Admiralty at the outbreak of the conflict

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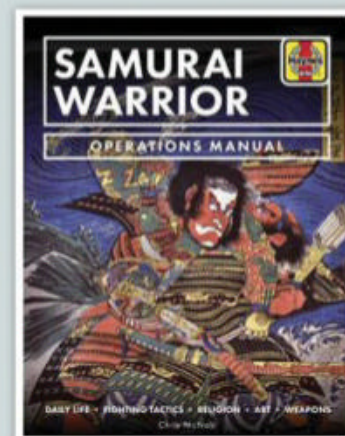
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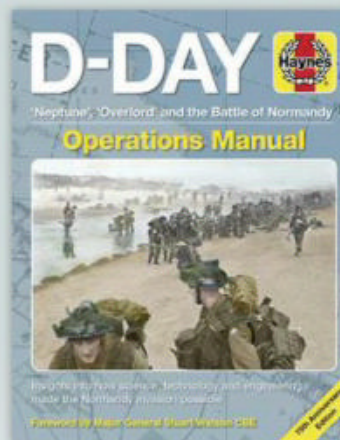
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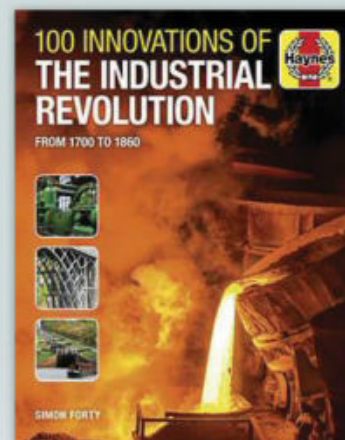
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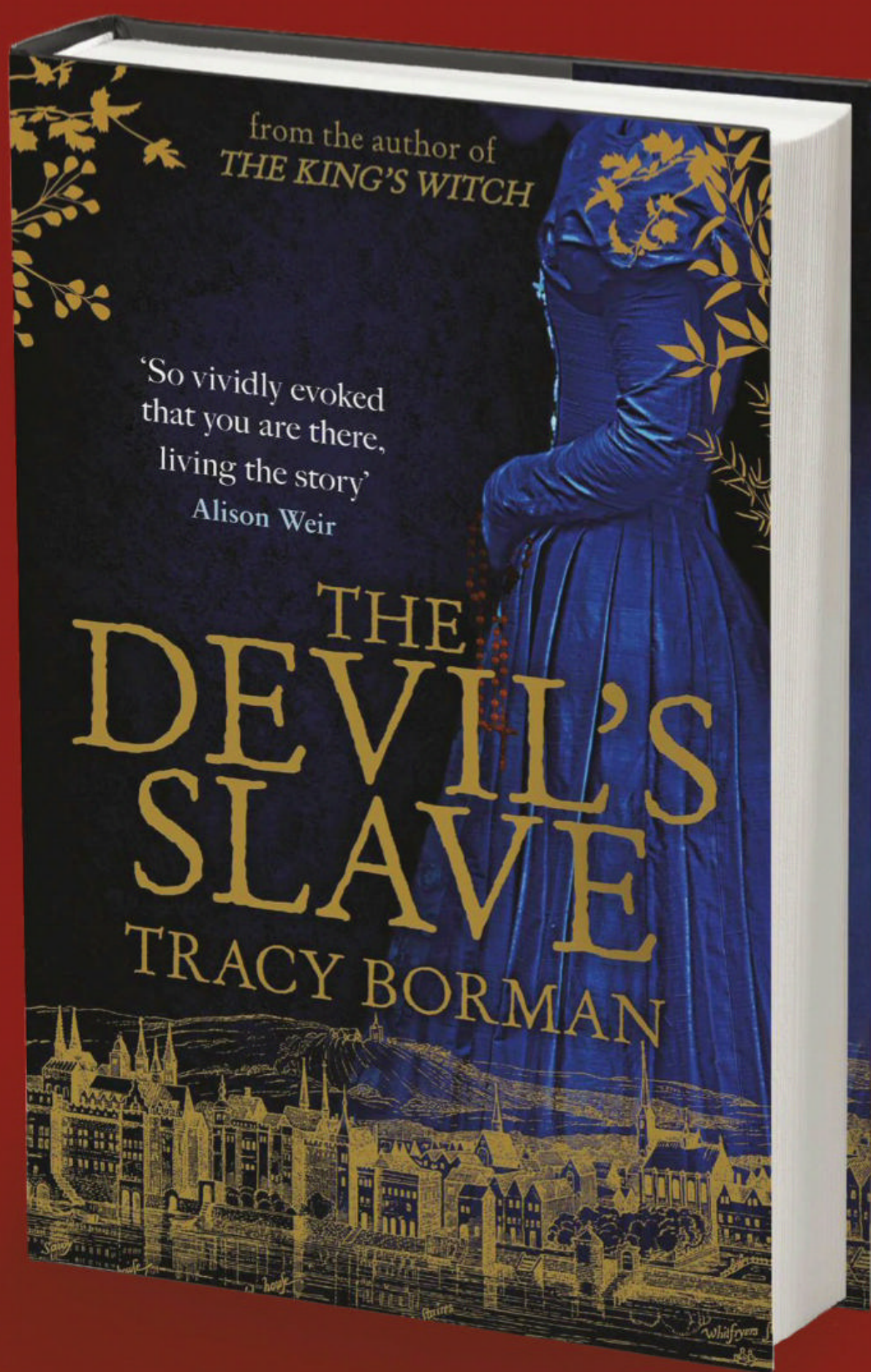
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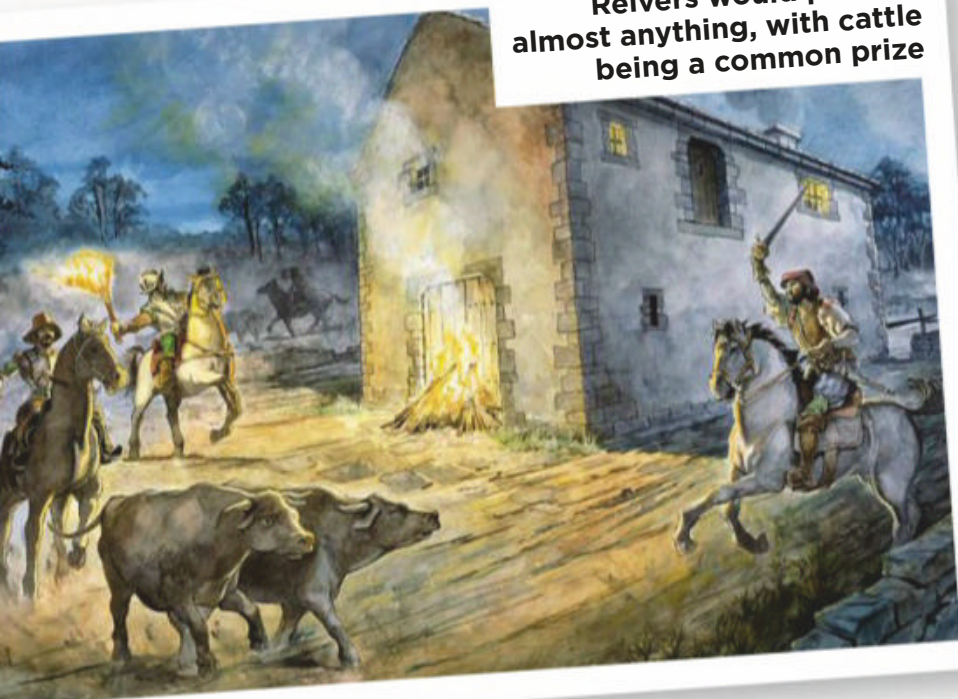
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A THE Z OF GANGS & GANGSTERS

With BBC crime drama *Peaky Blinders* set to return for a fifth series this summer, Julian Humphrys guides us through the dark alleys of Britain's criminal underworld

Reivers would plunder almost anything, with cattle being a common prize



rioting. Troops had to be deployed before order was restored.

C... is for **COCK ROAD GANG**

Not all gang violence was town-based. The Cock Road Gang was an infamous gang of robbers and protection racketeers which flourished in Bitton (outside Bristol) in the late 18th century. Led by the Caines family and operating from their base in the Blue Bowl Inn at Hanham (the pub is still there), they preyed on travellers and demanded protection money from their neighbours until 1815, when a night raid by the authorities netted 25 prisoners.

A... is for **ARMSTRONGS**

In the years before the union of the English and Scottish crowns in 1603, gangs from reiving families like the Armstrongs would regularly descend on isolated farms on the Anglo-Scottish border and carry away loot, livestock and hostages. In 1583, Willie Armstrong of Kinmont led 300 men of his clan on a raid across the English border, ransacking the farms of the Tarsset Valley and murdering eight of its inhabitants. He returned ten years later, this time in an alliance with the Elliots of Liddesdale. In 1596, even though there was an immunity from arrest so that border families could attend a meeting, Armstrong was seized by the English and incarcerated in Carlisle Castle. Undeterred, 80 of his supporters broke into the castle at night and brought their leader safely back to Scotland.

B... is for **BASINGSTOKE**

The small town of Basingstoke in Hampshire seems an unlikely location for mass civil disobedience, but in 1881 matters there had got so bad that they were even debated in parliament. At the time, Basingstoke boasted 50 pubs and a reputation for drunkenness, so when the Salvation Army turned up in 1880 to preach temperance the new arrivals enjoyed the backing of many leading inhabitants. But Basingstoke also had a large brewing industry, whose employees were alarmed that their livelihoods were under threat. Egged on by their employers, they formed a mob with the express aim of disrupting the Salvation Army's activities.

The Massagians, as they called themselves (because they would 'mass again' if dispersed), began with heckling and jostling, but as time went on their activities escalated into full scale

D... is for **DAMNED CREW**



No 16th-century Londoner wanted to get on the wrong side of the 'Damned Crew'. The crew in question was a bunch of gentleman louts who would swagger drunkenly through the streets of

the city, causing trouble and picking fights. Chief swaggerer was Sir Edmund Baynham, a ne'er-do-well who later narrowly escaped execution after joining Essex's Rebellion of 1601, against Elizabeth I. Four years later he was implicated in the Gunpowder plot and spent the rest of his life roaming Europe as an exile.

F... is for **FOLVILLE**

Today it's a quiet Leicestershire village, but in the 14th century Ashby Folville was the lair of the dreaded Folvilles, a gentry family that terrorised the county for 20 years. Led by Eustace Folville, they carried out acts of violence - sometimes for themselves, sometimes at the behest of others. In 1326, they assassinated Roger de Beler, the right-hand man of the hated Hugh Despenser and four years later they kidnapped the judge sent to arrest them and held him to ransom.

►► For more on the Folvilles, and other medieval outlaws, turn to p48

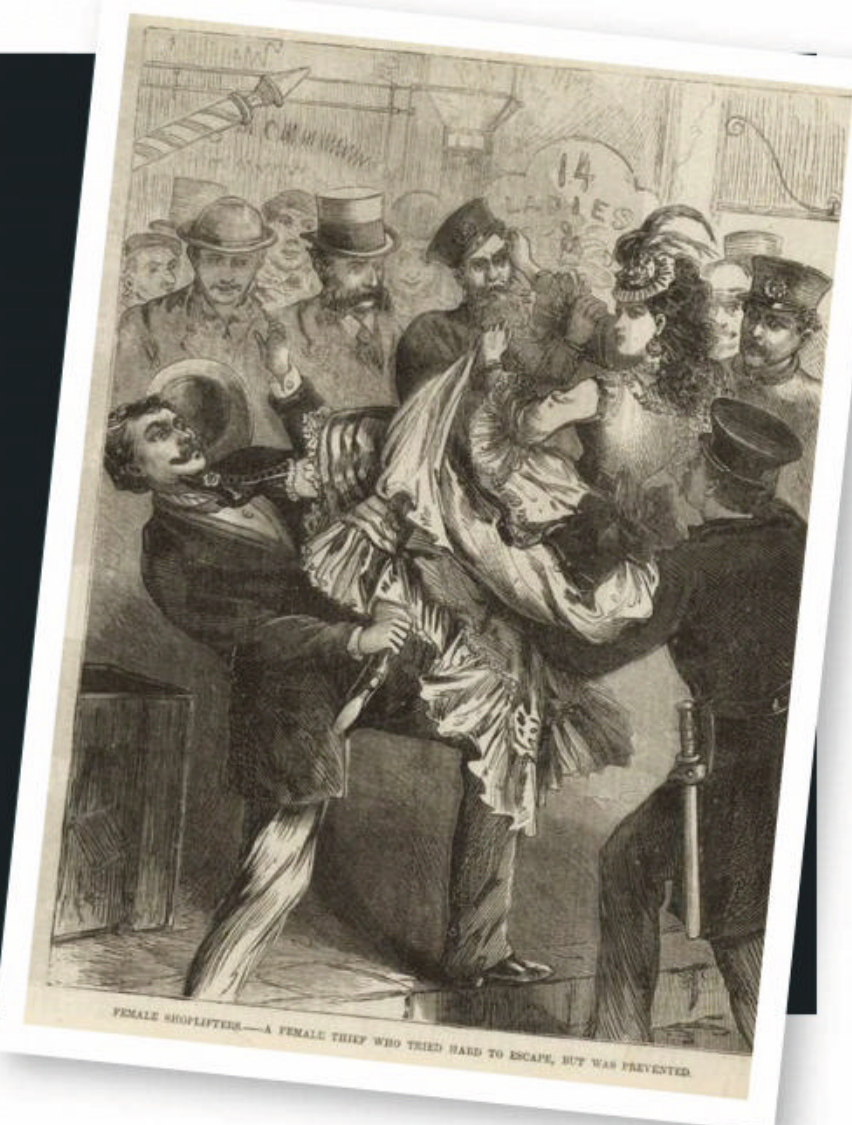
G... is for **GLASGOW**

Like most major cities, Glasgow has spawned its share of violent gangs over the years. One of its most infamous was the Bridgeton 'Billy Boys' - a Protestant gang set up by William 'Billy' Fullerton in the 1920s to challenge what it claimed was an influx of hostile Irish Catholic immigrants. The gang grew into a small army, and is remembered in *We are the Billy Boys*, the controversial song sung by some Glasgow Rangers fans before matches until it was banned in 2011.

E... is for **ELEPHANTS**

One of London's most effective criminal gangs was the Forty Elephants, an all-female crime syndicate, which operated out of Southwark in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Although they indulged in a wide variety of criminal activities, a particular speciality of theirs was shoplifting, which they often carried out wearing coats equipped with extra-large or hidden pockets and hiding places for stolen items sewn in their underclothes.

Billowing skirts were a blessed boon for Victorian-era shoplifters



H... is for **HAWKHURST GANG**



Of all the smuggling gangs of the 18th century, the Hawkhurst Gang was by far the most formidable. Between 1735 and 1749, the gang established a smuggling network that stretched from the Thames estuary to Dorset, and protected its interests through intimidation, violence and, on occasion, murder.

Smuggling gangs often enjoyed a good deal of local support, but the brutality of the Hawkhurst Gang turned many people against them. In April 1747, the inhabitants of Goudhurst formed a militia and defeated an attempt by the gang to storm the village. But the Hawkhurst Gang wasn't finished yet. Later that year, they raided a government Custom House in Poole and recovered a large stash of contraband that had previously been seized from the gang. A few months later the gang kidnapped an elderly customs officer and the witness he was taking to identify a captured smuggler, and brutally murdered them (*above*). For the authorities it was the final straw. Within a year nearly all the leaders of the gang had been arrested, tried and executed.

I... is for Ice **CREAM WARS**

The 1980s Glasgow Ice Cream Wars was a turf dispute fought between rival criminal gangs who were using ice cream vans to sell drugs and stolen goods. Van operators were frequently subjected to violence and intimidation and in 1984 one driver, Andrew Doyle, and five members of his family were killed in an arson attack. Two men were wrongfully convicted for the crime and were only released in 2004 after spending 20 years behind bars.

J... is for **JOCK ELLIOT**

Jock Elliot was a border reiver whose family rivalled the Armstrongs in criminal activity. In 1566, the Earl of Bothwell – the future husband of Mary, Queen of Scots – mounted a major sweep against local reivers from his base,

the grim border castle of Hermitage. Bothwell finally caught up with Elliot and, pulling out his pistol, shot him from the saddle. But when he leaned over to inspect what he thought was Elliot's lifeless body, the wounded reiver jumped up, set about Bothwell with his sword and made good his escape. Bothwell's men took their bleeding leader back to Hermitage, only to find that the reivers they had already rounded up had taken over the place. They were forced to promise to allow the reivers to leave before Bothwell was allowed back into his own castle.

K... is for **KRAY TWINS**

Probably the best-known gangsters in British history, twins Ronald and Reginald Kray headed an underworld empire that ruled the East End of London by fear in the 1950s and 1960s. The Krays courted celebrity, regularly entertaining actors, pop stars and sportsmen in Esmeralda's Barn, their Knightsbridge gambling club. But there was darkness behind the glamour. The Krays' fortune was based on a protection racket imposed by threats and defended by acts of violence.

In 1966, Ronnie shot George Cornell, a member of the rival Richardson gang, in the Blind Beggar pub in Whitechapel for calling him a 'fat poof'. The following year they lured an unmanageable associate – Jack 'The Hat' McVitie – to a Stoke Newington basement flat where Reggie stabbed him to death. Scotland Yard had been on the trail of the twins for years and now they struck. The Krays were arrested and in March 1969, sentenced to life imprisonment with a recommendation that they serve at least 30 years in prison.

L... is for **LIVERPOOL**

The citizens of 1880s Liverpool lived in fear of gangs of organised robbers – real or imagined. One such group was The Cornermen, whose members would supposedly wait on a street corner for a victim to pass by before they pounced. Even more feared was the High Rip Gang. If the papers are to be believed, they were an organised and ruthless gang that announced their existence by murdering a Spanish sailor in 1884. They then went on to prey on sailors, dockers and shopkeepers. Such was the public obsession with the High Rip Gang that virtually every violent crime was attributed to them and their criminal exploits were luridly emblazoned across the front pages of the local newspapers.

M... is for **MOHOCKS**

Deriving their name from the Mohawk people – an Iroquoian-speaking North American Indian tribe – the Mohocks were allegedly a gang of aristocratic ruffians who terrorised the streets of early 18th-century London, attacking and disfiguring men and sexually assaulting women.

Lurid accounts of the Mohocks' outrageous exploits began to appear in broadsides and pamphlets, and poet and dramatist John Gay even wrote a play about them. Others, like essayist Jonathan Swift, questioned whether such a gang even existed at all – he argued that the panic surrounding them was a form of mass hysteria. To many historians, it seems likely that if such attacks ever did take place, they were few and certainly not the work of an organised gang. >



The Krays were once the toast of London, which helped disguise their less than legal activities

< N... is for **NARCOTICS**

Although more and more gangs are getting involved in activities such as gun smuggling, people trafficking and money laundering, a great deal of organised crime in the UK is bound up in the control and supply of drugs. A hundred years ago this would have been unthinkable, as most drugs weren't illegal and were readily available, but a series of laws have pushed the supply of recreational drugs off the counter and into the hands of racketeers. One of the first such laws came in 1916, when concern over drugs taken by off-duty soldiers led to an amendment to the Defence of the Realm Act. The drug was cocaine, and the law restricted its sale and possession to "authorised persons".



O... is for **OUTLAWS**



Mention the word 'outlaw' and there's a good chance people will think of Robin Hood and his Merry Men. But did Robin Hood ever exist? The

first known mention of such a figure comes in 1225 when a fugitive called Robert Hod is reported to have failed to appear before the York assizes. Evidence suggests that by the second half of the 13th century Robin Hood (or variants of that name) was being used as a nickname, applied to other criminals, and the man of the legend was actually based on a number of people, all merged together under a single name.

►► Who were the real Robin Hoods, whose deeds inspired the legends? Find out on p48

P... is for **PEAKY BLINDERS**

Thanks to the BBC series, Birmingham's Peaky Blinders are now a household name but while the TV series is set in the years after the First World War, by that time the Peaky Blinders had been supplanted by another Birmingham gang. The real Peaky Blinders gang operated from the end of the 19th century until the start of World War I, fighting other Birmingham gangs for dominance over territories in the city. Their signature outfit included tailored jackets, silk scarves and, of course, peaked flat caps.

The real Peaky Blinders: Ernest Bayles, Stephen McHickie and Thomas Gilbert

Q... is for **QUADROPHENIA**

Based on the 1973 album by The Who, Franc Roddam's 1979 film *Quadrophenia* tells the story of Jimmy, a sharply-dressed scooter-riding Mod from the 1960s. The film focuses on the events of the summer of 1964 when, according to the media at least, gangs of Mods battled it out in Britain's seaside towns with their mortal enemies, the leather-jacketed, motorbike-riding Rockers.

Mods invade Margate beach during a fight with a group of Rockers in 1964

R... is for **RICHARDSONS**



The South London gang, led in the 1960s by Eddie and Charlie Richardson, was at least as prolific as that of the Krays and certainly more violent. Operating from

behind the cover of a scrap metal business they controlled a criminal empire involving protection racketeering and drug dealing. Anyone 'taking a liberty' with them risked a painful encounter with their enforcer, 'Mad' Frankie Fraser. The pair were arrested in 1966 following a murderous brawl in Catford, and at their subsequent trial accounts were given of the tortures Fraser had inflicted on those who had crossed his bosses. These included electric shocks and the painful use of pliers. Because Charlie Richardson's (above) custom was to give his bloodied victims a clean shirt to go home in, a beating from the Richardsons became known amongst the criminal fraternity as 'taking a shirt from Charlie'.

S... is for **SCUTTLERS**



In the 1870s, people in Manchester watched in horror as 'Scuttlers' – neighbourhood gangs of young, working-class men – fought ferocious battles with each other using fists, knives and belts. Like many youth groups, the Scuttlers developed a distinctive appearance, wearing colourful neckerchiefs and long fringes.

"THEIR SIGNATURE OUTFIT INCLUDED SILK SCARVES AND, OF COURSE, PEAKED FLAT CAPS"





Scuttling was largely brought to an end by the establishment of lads' clubs, which offered young boys who might become the next generation of Scuttlers an alternative form of competition – football.

T... is for **ARTHUR THOMPSON**

Arthur Thompson senior was one of Glasgow's most feared gangsters. Though he was reputed to have made a vast fortune from protection rackets, he was never convicted of any serious offences and always referred to himself as a 'Glasgow businessman'. Although he's now often called 'the Godfather' of Scottish crime, any newspaper that did so during his lifetime could expect a very rapid communication from his lawyers. Thompson survived numerous murder attempts, including a car-bomb which killed his mother-in-law (his son was also gunned down outside the family home) and at least two shootings. He died in his bed from natural causes aged 61, in 1993.

U... is for **UNDERCOVER**

In a bid to gather the evidence needed to convict criminal gangs, members of the police force have often gone 'undercover'. In 1977, the police seized the largest LSD haul in history largely thanks to the efforts of one of their officers, who spent two and a half years posing as a hippy in order to infiltrate the gang producing and distributing the drug. Efforts have also been made to infiltrate gangs of football hooligans – an extremely risky job requiring an in-depth knowledge of the football team in question. One such operation, codenamed 'Red Card', successfully infiltrated a gang of Birmingham City hooligans and led to a number of convictions in 1987.

V... is for **VICTORIAN**

In Victorian times, the big cities of London, Glasgow, Manchester and Birmingham were not the only places to be plagued by gangs of fighting youths. The completion of Cobden Bridge over the River Itchen at Southampton in 1883 almost immediately led to a series of pitched battles between the 'townies' of Kingsland, Northam and St Deny's, and those from the new estates across the river.

W... is for **WEAPONS**



Did the Peaky Blinders really sew razor blades into their flat caps and use them to slash the foreheads of their enemies, causing blood to pour down into their eyes and blind them? Almost certainly not. Razor blades were still a novelty when the Blinders were plying their trade. One item of clothing that was regularly used as a weapon, however, by the Blinders and by many other gangs, were the thick leather belts they wore. Their buckles could be sharpened to produce a deadly flail.



Police carry a hooligan from a match between Birmingham City and Liverpool in 1978

X... is for **XENOPHOBIA**

Hatred of foreigners has often led to mob violence. One early example is the Evil May Day Riots of 1517, when mobs of Londoners rampaged through the streets, looting and destroying all property they suspected to belong to foreigners. Hundreds of rioters were arrested, but only 13 were executed. The rest were pardoned, largely thanks to Henry VIII's Spanish queen, Catherine of Aragon, who begged her husband to show mercy.

Y... is for **YORK**

York was the birthplace of a member of one of the most famous gangs of all – Guy Fawkes of the gunpowder plotters. An experienced soldier, his job was to light the fuse that would blow the Houses of Parliament sky-high in 1605.

He was captured before he could do so and, under torture, revealed the names of his accomplices. Sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered, Fawkes jumped from the scaffold and broke his neck before the full horrors of the execution could be inflicted.



The captured gunpowder plotters were all put to death

Z... is for **ZULUS**

Football hooligan gangs of the 1970s and 1980s frequently had names. Chelsea had the Headhunters, Millwall the Bushwackers, while Birmingham City's had the Zulus. That's because, whereas the gangs they came up against were predominantly white, theirs had members of various ethnic backgrounds. 🎯

GET HOOKED

WATCH

BBC one The new series of *Peaky Blinders* is due to air on BBC One in August. Find out more on page 86

READ

Read about the real 19th-century Peaky Blinders gang in the September issue of *BBC History Magazine* – on sale now

THE MANY FACES OF ROBIN HOOD

Whoever the men who inspired the Robin Hood legends were, it's almost certain that none of them stole from the rich to give to the poor, writes
Jonny Wilkes



Who really wore the Lincoln green? Candidates in our rogues' gallery include revolting barons, ignoble lords, criminal gangs and a leper

In the ballad *Robin Hood and the Bishop*, Robin swaps outfits with an old woman to hoodwink a cleric and – after tying him to a tree – free him of his coin



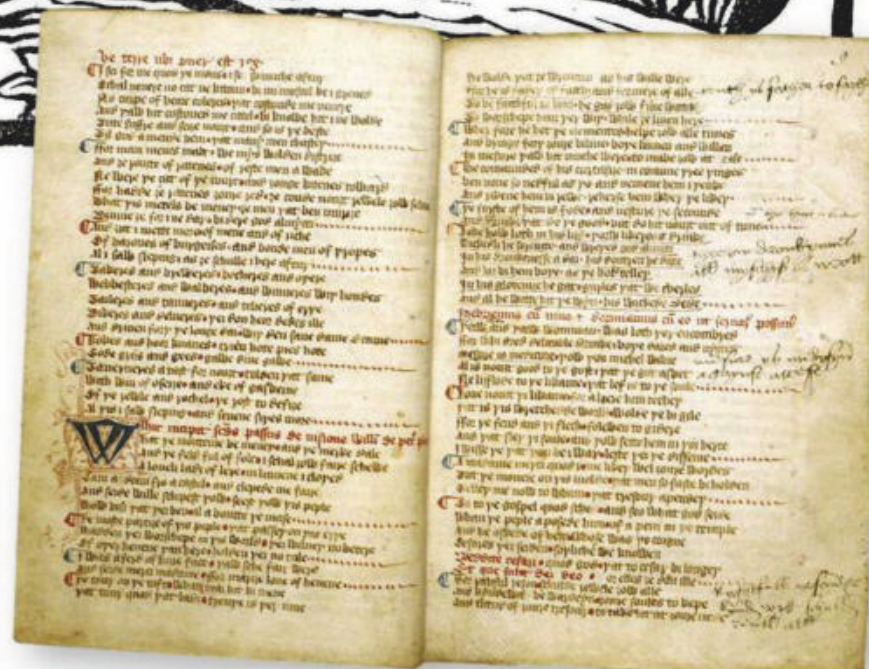
We all know the story. He was the wronged yet unfalteringly heroic outlaw, wearing Lincoln green and wielding a bow and arrow with never-failing precision. Hiding in Sherwood Forest with his band of Merry Men, he confounds the Sheriff of Nottingham at every opportunity, thwarting the corrupt and robbing from the rich to give to the poor. During his adventures, he falls for the beautiful Maid Marian, disguises himself to take part in archery contests under his pursuers' noses and eventually foils the tax-happy Prince John, saving the English throne for King Richard the Lionheart.

The tale of Robin Hood is globally recognised and adored, but few figures from history display such a cavernous gulf between their legend and what is known about their reality. We can't even say for sure whether Robin Hood existed at all beyond the literature about him, let alone confirm his identity or period or location – while Nottinghamshire may be 'Robin Hood country', Yorkshire boasts a claim to the outlaw too.

The lack of information is not a result of records being lost over the centuries. Robin Hood had already become more legend than man in medieval times, so

that by the time of the earliest-known reference – a blink-and-you'll-miss-it mention in *The Vision of Piers Plowman* written by William Langland in c1377 – he was well-established in the public consciousness. A series of 15th-century ballads with the outlaw as the titular hero, beginning with *Robin Hood and the Monk* and culminating in a collection called *A Gest of Robyn Hode*, then built on the details of his life.

Robin was a yeoman – a class between peasant and noble – who fought immoral officials, landowners and clergy with the help of his friend, Little John, from their forest hideout, possibly in Sherwood Forest or Barnsdale in South Yorkshire. But there was little evidence of his alleged gallant, unimpeachable character or



Langland's *Piers Plowman* holds the first fleeting reference to the cowled crusader

famed altruism. One ballad sees him kill and behead Guy of Gisborne (who in this telling is a hired killer rather than the Sheriff of Nottingham's deputy), before sticking Gisborne's severed head on his bow and gleefully mutilating its face with his knife. In another, Robin's men murder an innocent boy so he wouldn't give them away.

Violent deeds and a quick temper did not make Robin less of a medieval icon, though. Every year, people dressed as Robin Hood as part of the lively games and plays at May Day celebrations, which is also where Maid Marian and Friar Tuck first enter the legends. Even a young Henry VIII got in on the act, donning green along with his courtiers to entertain his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, in 1510.

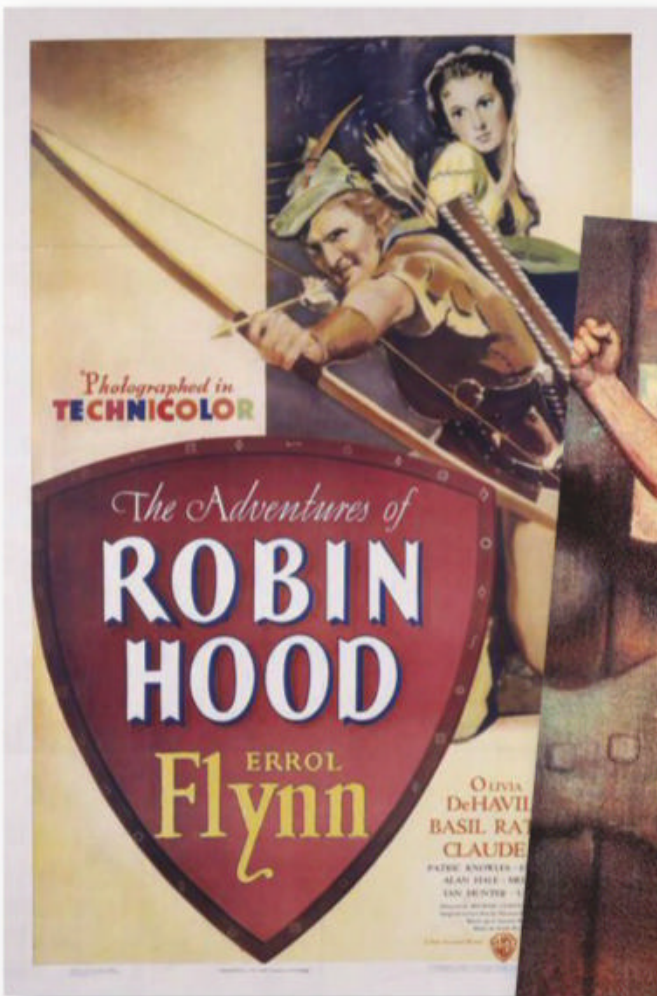
“There was little evidence of his gallant character or famed altruism”

Soon, new elements were introduced to the story, including Robin Hood's status as a veteran of the Crusades who returns home to find his lands seized. The Scottish chronicler John Major wrote in his 1521 *A History of Greater Britain* that Robin lived in the time of King Richard I, specifically when his brother John attempted to seize the throne in the late 12th century – although this comes without any proof. Major similarly claimed Robin would “lay in wait in the woods but spoiled of their goods those only who were wealthy”.

EVOLVING SYMBOL

As his stories were retold – countless times, in cheap publications called ‘broadside ballads’ – Robin Hood became the champion of the downtrodden and an adversary of corruption. In 1883, the children’s book *The Merry Adventures of Robin Hood of Great Renown in Nottinghamshire* by Howard Pyle brought the outlaw to a global audience, which couldn’t get enough of him. New life is breathed into the mantle of Robin Hood with every screen portrayal, from the iconic – Errol Flynn, Douglas Fairbanks and a talking fox – to the idiotic.

The reasons why Robin Hood would appeal in any era are clear. He is a



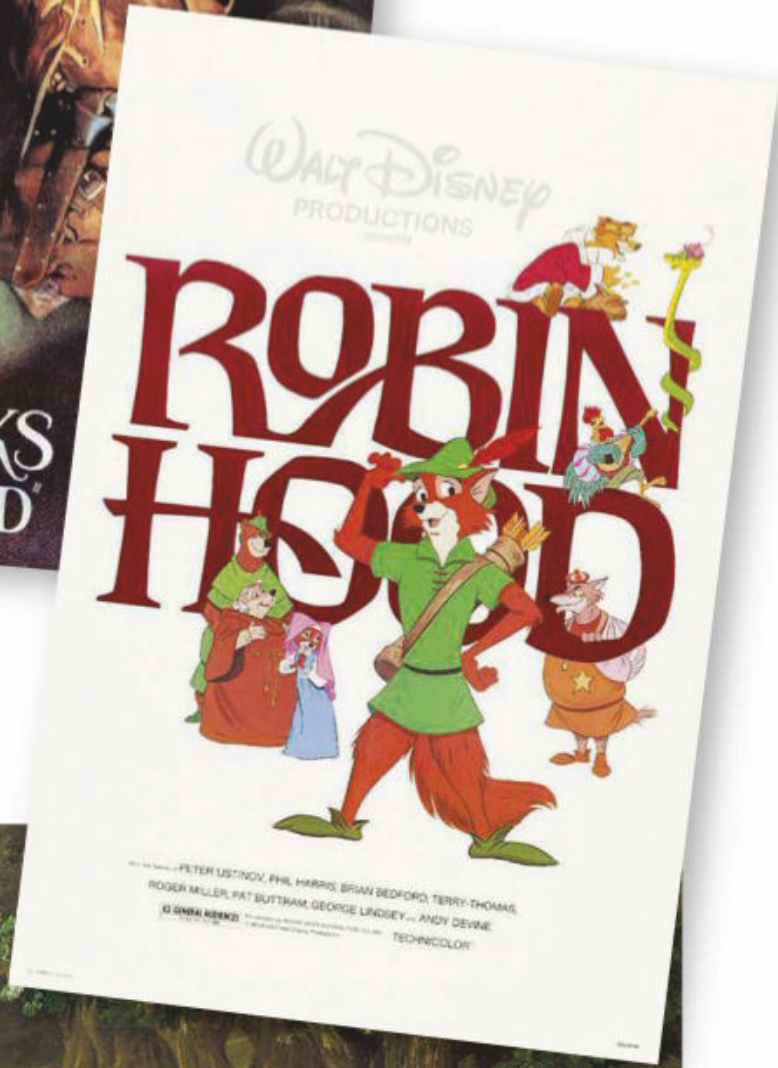
HAVE YOUR SAY

There have been around 70 depictions of Robin Hood on screen – some animated, some live action. Which is your favourite? Let us know by emailing haveyoursay@historyrevealed.com or via social media

facebook.com/HistoryRevealed twitter.com/HistoryRevMag

DID YOU KNOW?

William Shakespeare mentions Robin Hood in two of his plays, *The Two Gentleman of Verona* and *As You Like It*, in which the character of Duke Senior is said to “live like the old Robin Hood of England”.



Many adaptations of the legend end with this apocryphal scene: Hood and his Merry Men entertaining a grateful Richard I in Sherwood Forest



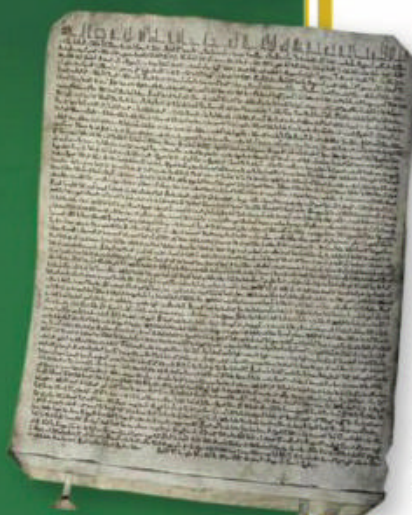
THE FIGHT FOR THE FORESTS

Sherwood Forest is as much a character of the Robin Hood legend as Little John, Maid Marian or Friar Tuck. This was not only because it was an ideal hiding place for a band of merry men, but the forests of medieval England held a symbolic significance in the deeds of outlaws.

The word 'forest' did not necessarily mean woodland only. It also included areas of open grassland, wetlands and even villages – any wild landscape being kept as the private preserve of the king for the use of royal hunts. William the Conqueror had established Forest Law in order to protect the 'venison' (beasts) and 'vert' (vegetation) of the royal forests, and the punishments that were introduced by his successors for breaking it were severe. Offences such as cutting down trees could result in being blinded or losing a hand, while anyone caught hunting game was sentenced to death.

Forest Law was extremely unpopular among people who relied on the resources of the land, and this only intensified when Richard I and John designated more and more land as royal forest. For outlaws to use them as their hideouts was regarded as a symbolic act of defiance against a king and his laws.

The landscape changed in 1217 when Henry III put his seal to the *Charter of the Forest* (right), as well as a second version of *Magna Carta*. It reformed the law and established greater rights for those using the forest areas for farming and foraging. The charter would be reissued in 1225 and some of its clauses remained in effect until well into the 20th century.



Early Plantagenet kings – this one might be John – scythed off tracts of land as their private hunting grounds, with severe punishments for those who violated them

figurehead of discontent, a noble rebel, living free and outwitting the stalwarts of an unjust establishment in his fight against tyranny and the abuse of law. Yet medieval England was fertile ground for such a legend to blossom. At a time of crises in authority, rebellions, lawlessness, oppression and the Black Death, the country saw outlaws thrive. But not all these real Robin Hoods were the stuff of movie legend.

An outlaw was beyond the protection of the law. While a criminal was still bound to the law – and so could only be punished by it – an outlaw had no legal rights, such as a trial. If an outlaw were caught, he could be immediately killed. As medieval England had no institutional police force, declaring a man an outlaw (for women, the term was 'waived') was designed to bring quick and unforgiving justice. It could be done for failing to answer a court summons or for serious felonies, the most heinous being treason.

Though outlaws were generally despised, some had been thrust into times of political instability where they fought against an authority they believed to be illegitimate. One person's outlaw is another's freedom fighter, after all.

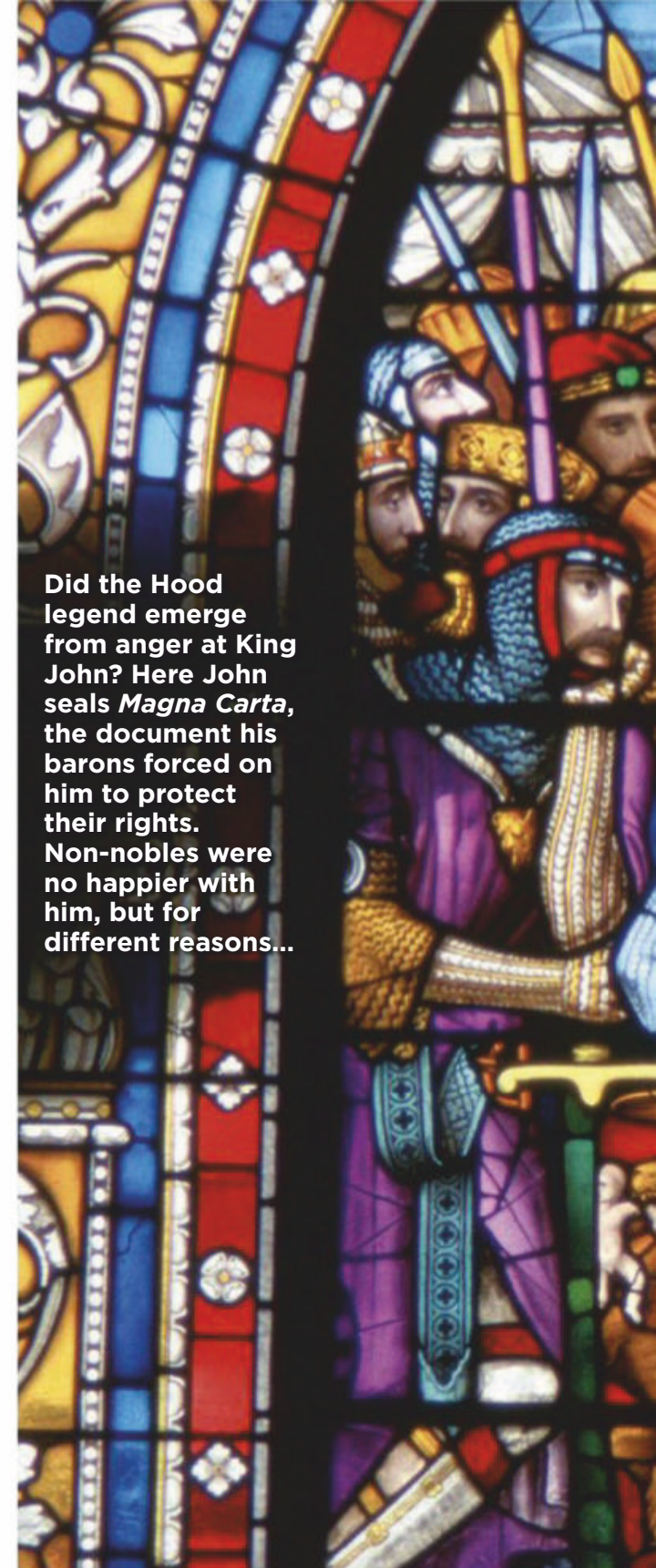
The 12th century saw a chaotic breakdown in law and order due to The Anarchy, a civil war for the throne of England that lasted nearly two decades. Then the reign of King John (1199–1216) angered both commoners, who were resentful at the extension of Forest Law – the legislation by which kings apportioned huge tracts of the country as their personal hunting grounds – and nobles, who made the King agree to *Magna Carta*.

REBELS RISE

Out of such periods of civil unrest emerged two freedom-fighting outlaws: William of Kensham and Roger Godberd. The former stood against an occupying French army invited to England by a group of barons waging war against John; the latter was a supporter of Simon de Montfort, 6th Earl of Leicester, who led baronial opposition against Henry III in the 1260s.

During the First Barons' War (1215–17), the south of England was invaded by an army led by the future King Louis VIII of France, and was essentially under foreign rule for well over a year. A young loyalist, William of Kensham raised a force of archers able to attack the French in the huge forested area between London and the Channel called the Weald, and swiftly disappear

Did the Hood legend emerge from anger at King John? Here John seals *Magna Carta*, the document his barons forced on him to protect their rights. Non-nobles were no happier with him, but for different reasons...



into the trees. The chronicler Roger of Wendover wrote: "They attacked and disrupted the enemy, and as a result of their intense resistance many thousands of Frenchmen were slain."

William, also known as William of Cassingham or Williken of the Weald, led a successful ambush at Lewes and harassed the French as they retreated. Louis attempted to besiege Dover Castle in 1217, only to find William's archers burning his camp. To the occupying invaders and rebelling barons, he was an outlaw. To the Crown and across the country, he was a hero, rewarded with a pension and title of Warden of the Seven Hundreds of the Weald.

The woodland also made an ideal hideout for Roger Godberd. He had been outlawed for fighting against Henry III at the Battle of Evesham in 1265, retreating into Sherwood Forest to escape execution. There, he gathered a band of around 100 men and launched raids across a number of counties as an act of defiance for four years. Godberd was captured in 1272 but, in



DID YOU KNOW?

In the legend about Hereward the Wake, the Normans built a huge causeway over the fenlands to the Isle of Ely, but it sank under the weight of the army marching over it. They also had a witch yell curses at him.

RIGHT: **Roger Godberd was no victim of circumstance, as Robin Hood is often portrayed. He was outlawed for fighting against Henry III at Evesham**

true Robin Hood-style, managed to escape from Nottingham Castle. He was eventually seized for good in 1275. What happened next is debated: he may have been pardoned, but some claim he died in prison.

Both William and Roger have often been cited as inspirations for the Robin Hood legends, but another outlaw from a much earlier period of civil strife also fits the bill. Hereward the Wake (meaning 'watchful') was a leader of Anglo-Saxon resistance against the Normans. He had been declared an outlaw under Edward the Confessor and exiled to mainland Europe. He returned after the Norman Conquest and established a base on the Isle of Ely, surrounded by the marshlands of Cambridgeshire. In 1070, he joined an army sent by King Sweyn of Denmark and sacked Peterborough Abbey under the guise, he claimed, of protecting the religious treasures from the sacrileges of the Normans.



“If an outlaw were caught, he could be immediately killed”

Hereward was soon surrounded at Ely, which was taken in 1071, and while he managed to escape, accounts differ as to whether he was later caught, killed, or lived on. His deeds would survive in a manuscript known as the *Gesta Herewardi*, albeit either embellished or

Hereward the Wake was a scourge of the Normans in the 11th century

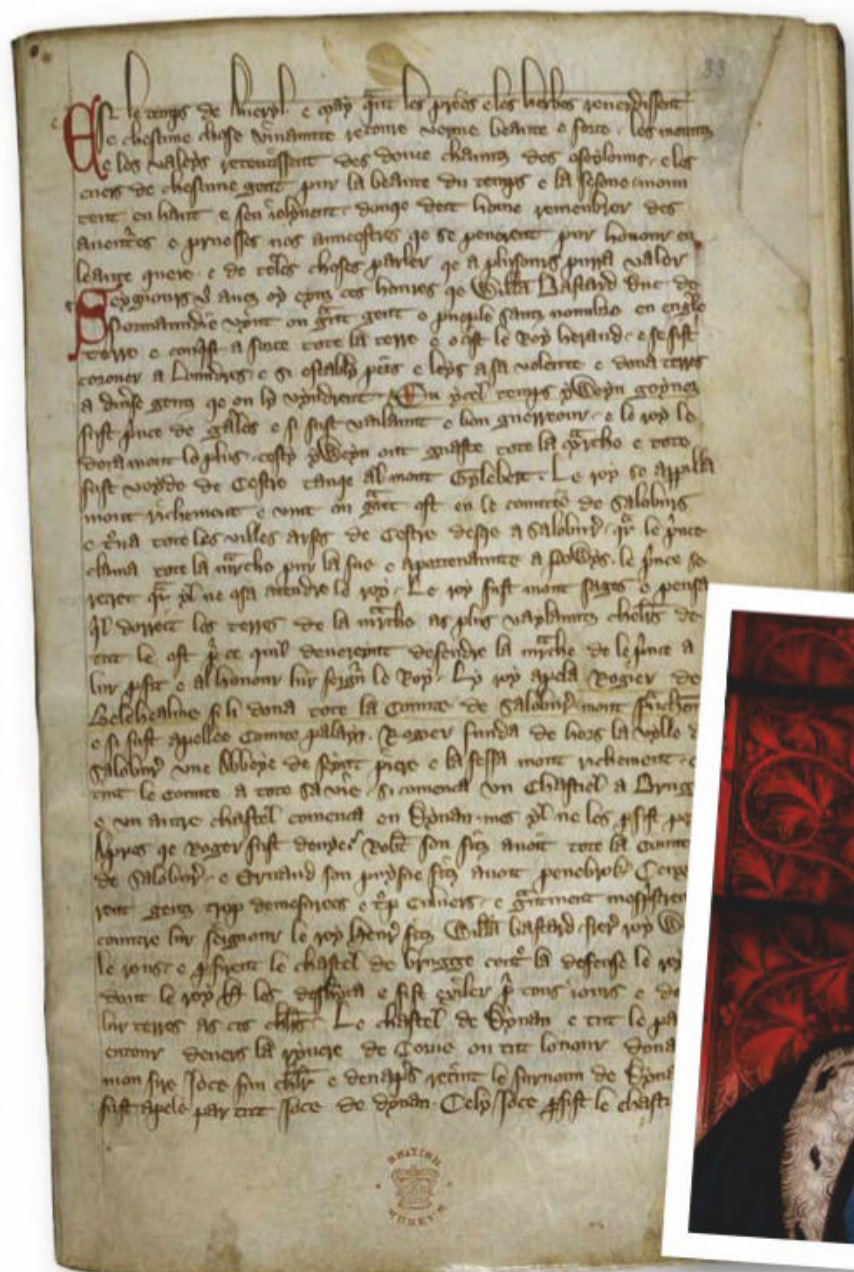


A photograph of Whittington Castle, a medieval stone fortress with two prominent round towers and crenellated battlements. The castle is situated on a grassy bank next to a body of water, which reflects the structure. Bare trees are visible in the background under a blue sky with scattered clouds.

DID YOU KNOW?

The legal term for when a person was declared an outlaw was *caput lupinum*, meaning 'wolf's head'. It refers to how that person is deprived of all legal rights, so can be killed as if they were a wild wolf.

Fulk FitzWarin was a noble who turned outlaw because John denied him this castle – Whittington in Shropshire – only to return to the King's grace in later life



LEFT: The 14th-century romance *Fouke le Fitz Waryn*

BELOW: John wasn't the only one troubled by Robin Hood-alikes – Henry III, Edward II (below) and Edward III all had to endure their antics



ROBIN HOOD IN THE RECORDS

While the ballads of the 15th century were intended more for entertainment than historical record, there are a number of references in earlier legal documents that have long intrigued theorists hoping to prove Robin Hood's existence.

Variations of the name 'Robin Hood' were recorded at an assizes in York in 1225, where a fine of 32 shillings and sixpence was handed down to a fugitive called 'Robert Hod', and the King's Remembrancer's Memoranda Roll of 1262, which documented an incident involving an outlaw named 'William Robehod'.

Neither offer anything conclusive, however, and it seems more likely that names like Robehod were being used as common monikers for outlaws – in a similar way to how the name 'John Doe' is used today. This may suggest that Robin Hood was already so established in the public consciousness that his name was a byword for outlawry.

Another tactic has been to try and confirm details from the ballads, especially the account of Robin Hood's death. Knowing he was about to die at Kirkstall Priory near Huddersfield, he supposedly fired an arrow out of the window and asked Little John to bury him where it landed. A mound in Kirkstall Park still exists, purporting to be the site, but there is no evidence of a grave.



Robin Hood depicted in a relief at Nottingham Castle. Though he is indelibly linked to the region, Yorkshire also lays claims to his legend

“Robin may have always been a legend rather than a man”

entirely fabricated, elevating him to a near-mythical legacy.

Robin Hood's existence may be debated, but Hereward was a real man whose life was partly lost to legend. And he wasn't the only one.

A 14th-century romance titled *Fouke le Fitz Waryn* related the adventures of a lord-turned-outlaw named Fulk FitzWarin. As the story goes, he was a childhood friend of the future King John, until they fought over a game of chess and John broke the board over Fulk's head. Years passed, and when John came to the throne he awarded his former friend's ancestral holding at Whittington Castle in Shropshire to an old foe.

Fulk murdered the man, fled, and mustered supporters to fight John's forces for the first three years of the 13th century. He became much-fêted among John's opponents in England, but could be ruthless – aptly demonstrated by his response on learning a thief was using his name. Fulk forced the thief to kill his own men before beheading him.

Despite his acts of violence and defiance, Fulk was eventually pardoned and granted his ancestral lands. Indeed, outlaws were frequently granted pardons, as many were members of the nobility. They still held regional influence, were too powerful to be left unchecked, and were trained in warfare (some having fought in the Crusades) so could prove useful when the King needed armies. It does, however, give a different meaning to the noble outlaw – the notion of stealing from the rich and giving to the poor doesn't apply.

IGNOBLE ACTS

Nobles could essentially form their own private militias, which often amounted to little more than brutish gangs of hired muscle. Not exactly bands of merry men. The two most prominent were active in the 14th century, and actually sometimes joined forces: the Folvilles in Leicestershire and the Coterels in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire.

The early 1320s witnessed another lawless time in England in the form of

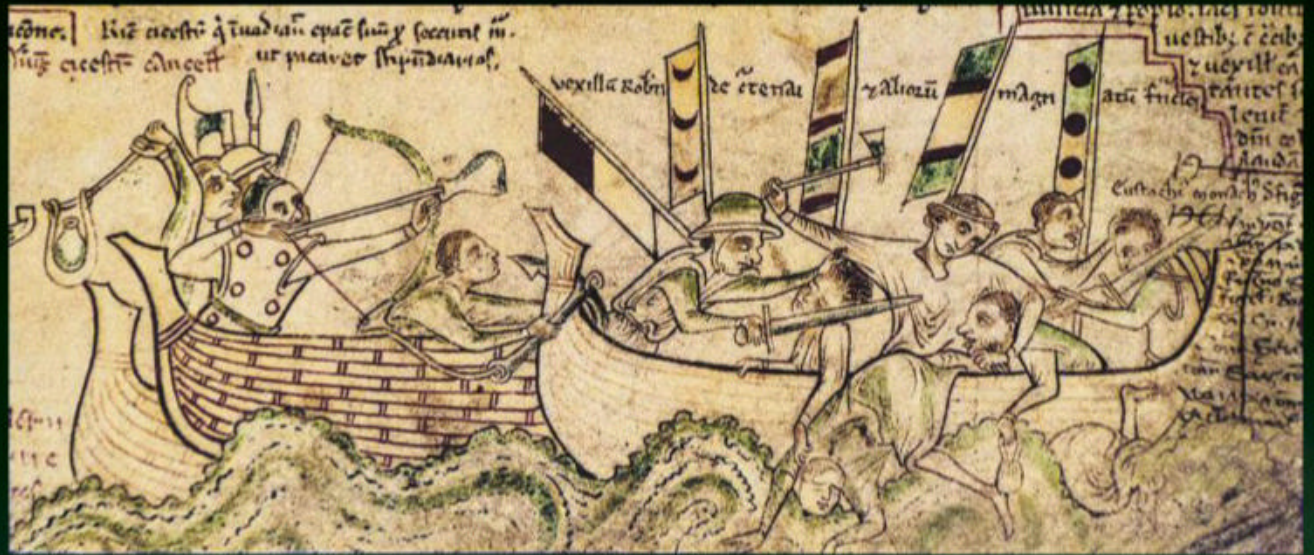
the Despenser War, a baronial revolt against Edward II. In stepped the Folville brothers. When the eldest, John, inherited the family lands, his six younger siblings, led by Eustace, turned to outlawry to build money and power. In 1326, the gang murdered a despised baron of the exchequer named Roger Bellars, a long-time rival who had used his position to seize land.

MEANWHILE, IN EUROPE...

Outlawry wasn't unique to medieval England, as the existence of these five felons from mainland Europe attest

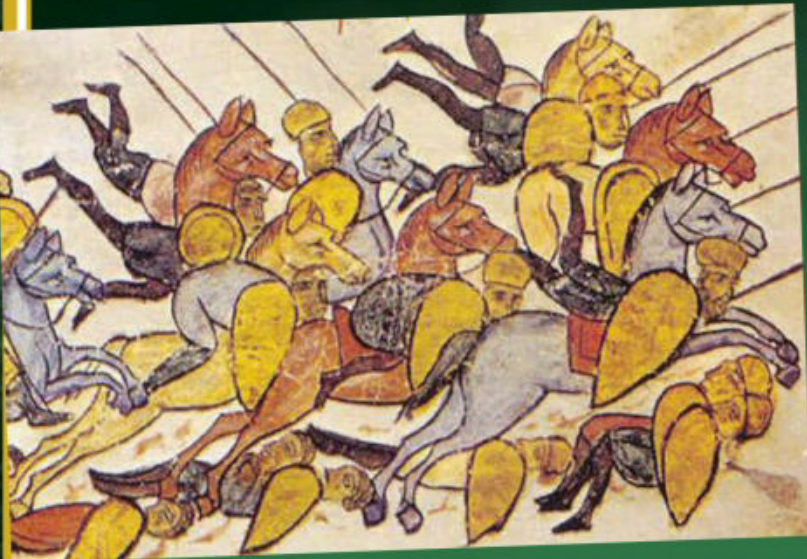
EUSTACE THE MONK

► Eustace Busket turned from his calling as a Benedictine monk in France to become a pirate. Having been hired by King John of England, he captured the Channel Island of Sark in 1205, but then switched sides to work for the French. An English fleet caught up with him at the Battle of Sandwich in 1217, and Eustace was beheaded.



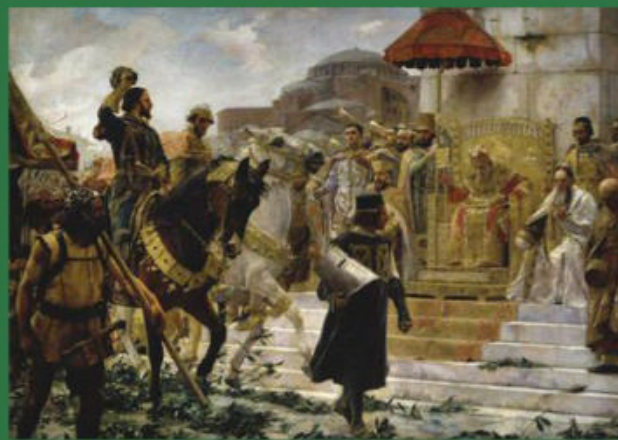
MOMCHIL

◀ During the Byzantine civil war of the 1340s, this Bulgarian bandit played both sides against each other as he built a personal army and established a stronghold in the Rhodope mountain range. The two enemies sided together to attack his city of Peritheorion.



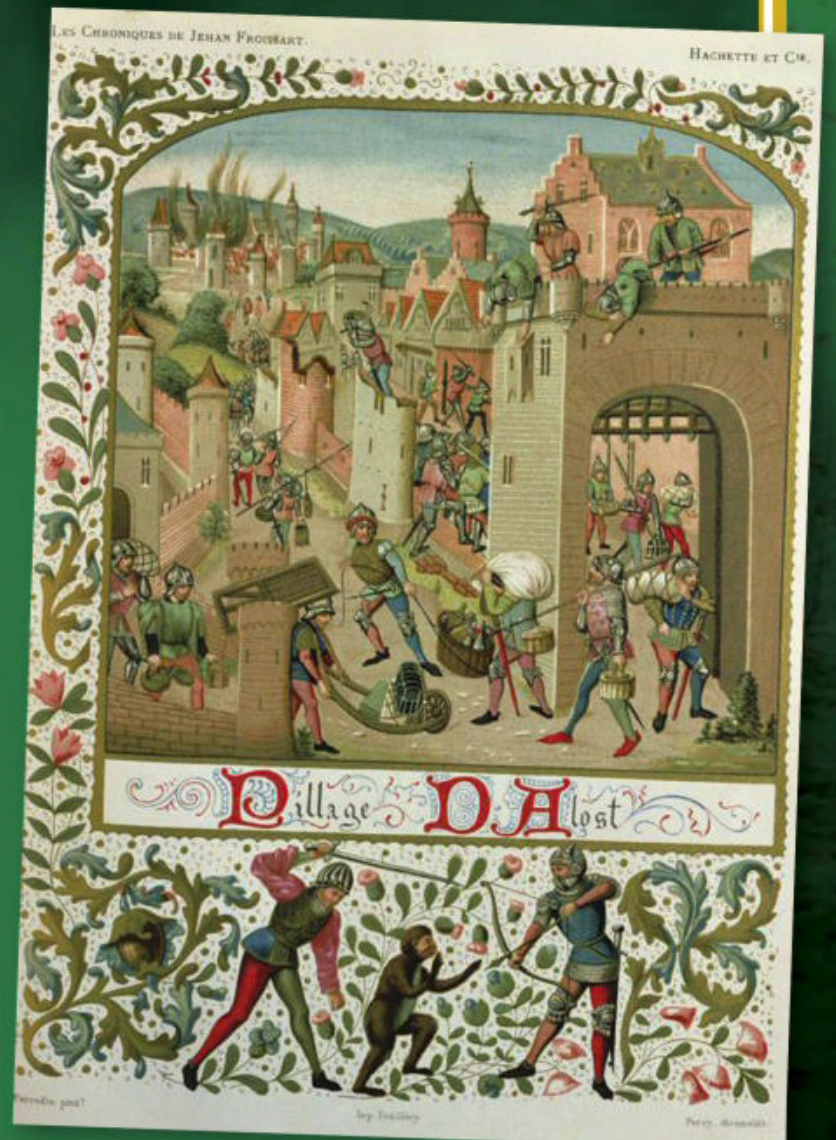
THE ARCHPRIEST

▼ Arnaud de Cervole was an actual archpriest in France, but he was stripped of his title and turned to outlawry instead. In 1358, his forces surrounded Avignon, essentially taking the pope hostage, and demanded a hefty ransom. It all went wrong when he was stabbed to death by his own men.



ROGER DE FLOR

▲ A Sicilian adventurer who was thrown out of the Knights Templar, but not before making a fortune charging extortionate fees to take civilians to safety from the Siege of Acre in 1291. Forming a mercenary band called the Great Catalan Company, he fought the Turks on behalf of the Byzantine Empire while looting Byzantine lands. He was assassinated in 1305.

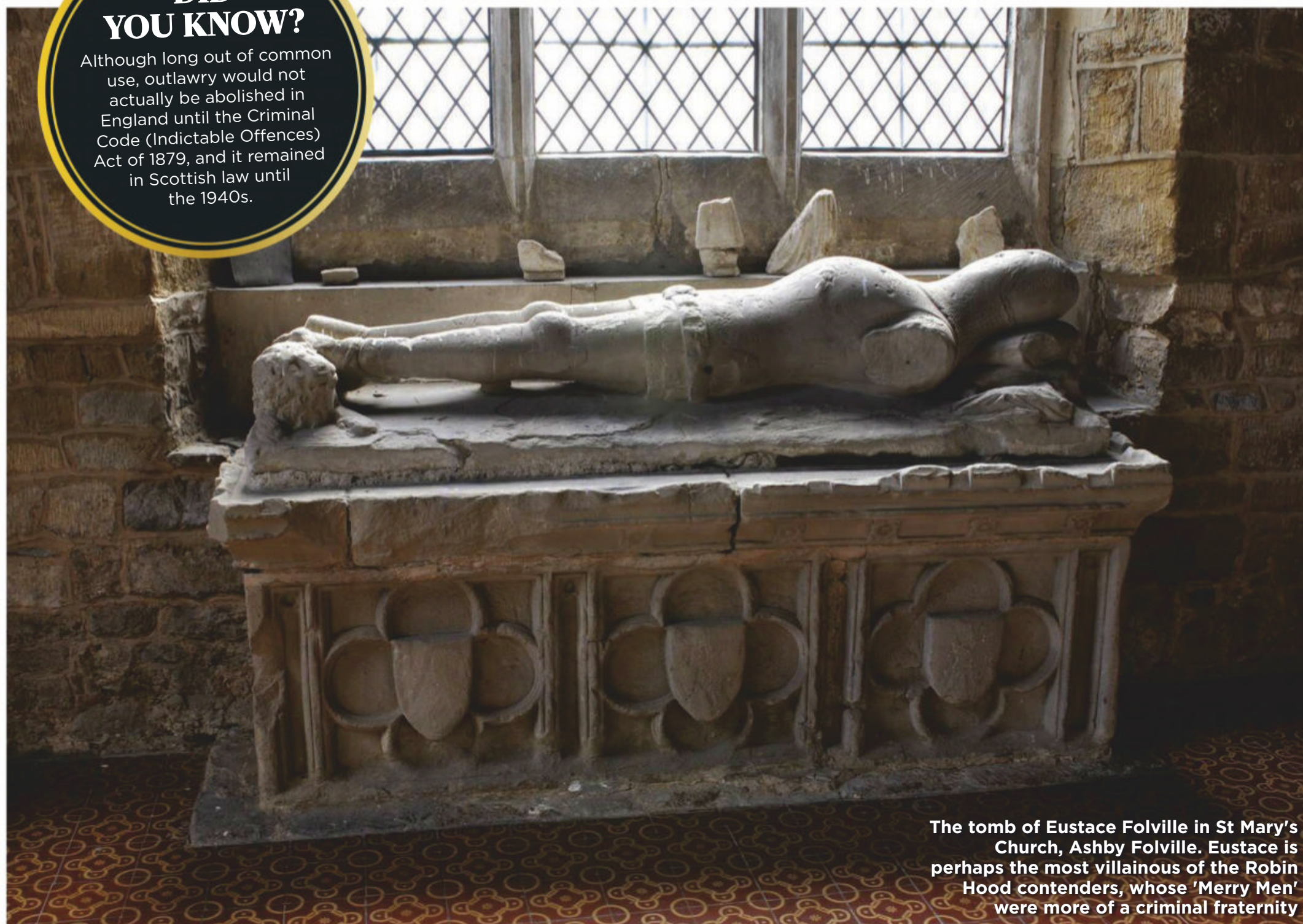


SEGUIN DE BADEFOL

▲ In the 1360s, the region around Lyon, France, was ravaged by a huge band of around 2,000 bandits led by Seguin de Badefol. Even an entire army couldn't get rid of him. He met his end, however, after eating either a poisoned quince, pear or fig.

DID YOU KNOW?

Although long out of common use, outlawry would not actually be abolished in England until the Criminal Code (Indictable Offences) Act of 1879, and it remained in Scottish law until the 1940s.



The tomb of Eustace Folville in St Mary's Church, Ashby Folville. Eustace is perhaps the most villainous of the Robin Hood contenders, whose 'Merry Men' were more of a criminal fraternity

From then on, they became outlaws for hire, committing robberies, beatings and extortions.

Still, the Folvilles gained a favourable reputation as rumours spread that they targeted crooked officials such as the Bellars. Supportive locals refused to give information that would result in their capture, and in the political chaos that ensued when Edward II was deposed in 1327, the Folvilles received pardons. This began a familiar pattern of being pardoned whenever the King, willing to forgive and forget, needed outlaws to fight in his army.

Not that the Folvilles stopped their crimes. In 1332, they kidnapped Sir Richard Willoughby, a corrupt Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and demanded a huge sum for his life and his oath of loyalty to the gang, both of which were given.

Helping them with that kidnapping were the Coterel family, led by James and his two brothers. The gang robbed and murdered for anyone who paid them,

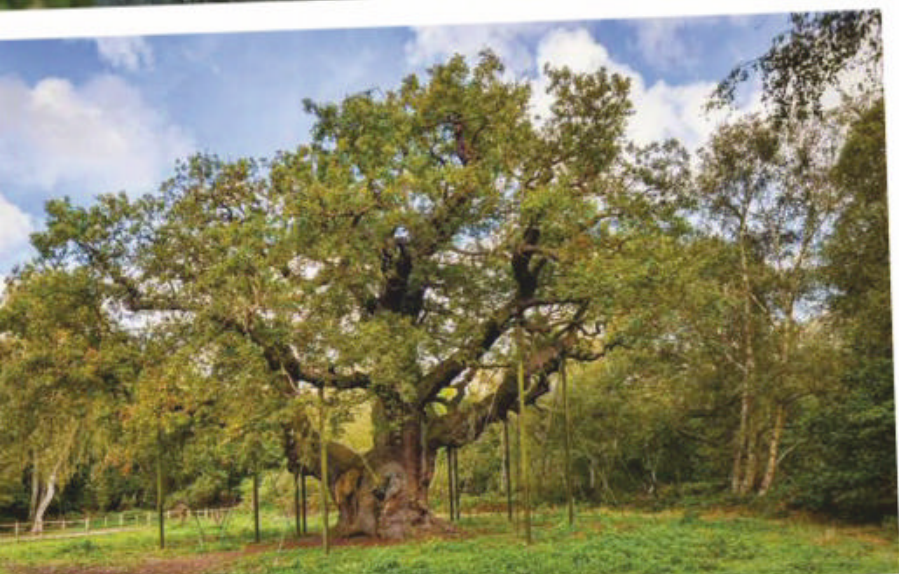
“Locals refused to give information that would result in their capture”

and ran their own protection rackets on the side.

In 1328, they had assaulted a vicar in Bakewell, Derbyshire, after being hired by the previous incumbent of the parish, who had been removed for stealing funds. Again, they never faced justice. Sir Roger de Wennesley, Lord of Mappleton, was sent to arrest them, but ended up joining their gang. And like the Folvilles, they were offered pardons for serving in the Edward III's armies against the Scots and the French.

Eustace Folville died a respected nobleman in 1347, having served in Scotland and the Hundred Years War. His brother Richard would be the only member of the Folvilles not to escape retribution, for in the early 1340s he was dragged from the church in Teigh, Rutland (where he was rector), and beheaded. As the execution was on holy ground, the killers had to pray for forgiveness outside the churches in the area and were then whipped. As for the Coterels, one of the brothers, Nicholas, was made the Queen's bailiff for the High Peak District of Derbyshire.

Not every gang was a noble family affair and so afforded the same protections. The colourfully named Adam the Leper led a band of robbers in the southeast in the 1330-40s. He and his gang waited until a fair was in town and then plundered homes while the owners were out enjoying the revels. When they were done, they would set the building on fire. The gang's most successful heist was of a London merchant in possession of jewels



MAIN: Robin famously wields a bow with aplomb, but none of the real-life outlaws were known as expert archers

LEFT: It's been claimed Robin hid in Sherwood's Major Oak, but the tree is thought to be 800-1,000 years old – so it would only have been a sapling in John's time

belonging to Edward III's queen, Philippa of Hainault. They laid siege to his house, set it on fire and purloined the treasure as the merchant ran for safety.

IDOLS OF THE POOR

These outlaws of medieval England were violent, thought nothing of harming anyone and acted with impunity, but still became folk heroes in their own times and in the years that followed. In *The Vision of Piers Plowman* – the earliest-known reference to Robin Hood – the murderous and brutal Folvilles are described as a law unto themselves in the face of “false men”. Whether accurate or not, outlaws were increasingly regarded as standing up to oppressors, preferring to be outside of society than live in an unjust one.

In the 14th century, people chose to believe these men were just as much victims of the same laws that caused dissatisfaction in their own lives, such as the Statute of Labourers, created in 1351 to prohibit increases in wages or the movement of workers. At a time

when the Black Death was ravaging the country, it easy to imagine that there might have been a need for people to have heroes living free.

That was enough for the legends of men like William of Kensham, Fulk FitzWarin and Eustace Folville to take root. But not only that – the appeal of brave, bold and just outlaws in medieval England saw these legends inspire and embolden the tales of one of the most enduring folk heroes in history. Robin Hood remains a man whose tales we cannot help but be struck by, as if by one of his expertly shot arrows. 🎯

►► Turn to page 43 for our A-Z of criminals, gangs and outlaws

GET HOOKED

LISTEN



Melvyn Bragg discusses the mysteries surrounding Robin Hood in an episode

of *In Our Time*

www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p005492h

IN NUMBERS

14

According to legend, Hereward the Wake was said to have killed 14 Normans singlehandedly to avenge the murder of his brother

1/3

In the late-12th and early-13th centuries, around one-third of southern England was designated as royal forest



400,000

The Folville and Coterel gangs ransomed the king's justice Sir Richard Willoughby for around 1,300 marks, which has been estimated to be around £400,000 today



1971

The year that the final remnants of the Charter of the Forest went out of English law, superseded by the Wild Creatures and Forest Laws Act

16

When the French invaded England during the First Barons' War of 1215-17, the army stayed for around 16 months



OWN A PIECE OF WORLD HISTORY

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WRITE ON THE MONEY

KNOW THYSELF! MAIDSTONE TELEGRAPH, 1861

Graphology (analysing someone's personality through their handwriting) arrived in Britain in the 18th century and received regular publicity in magazines such as *The Strand*. Its appeal may be linked to the emergence of psychology as a scientific enterprise in the 19th century, and an increasing desire to understand one's self.

The study of handwriting was especially popular in France at this time, which may account for the French surname of the woman (Marie Coupelle) who placed this ad – detailed testimonials from previous

clients (real or not) are included to emphasise her credentials and trustworthiness as a graphologist.

Handwriting analysis was sometimes used as a way of assessing potential employees as well as to determine veracity of forged documents and even to assist people in responding to proposals of marriage. The types of emotion it was believed could be revealed through graphology ranged from anger to sadness and despair, to jealousy and cruelty and even the existence of genius in an individual.

KNOW THYSELF!—THE ORIGINAL
GRAPHOLOGIST, MARIE COUPELLE, continues her vivid and useful delineations of character from the handwriting of individuals, in a style peculiarly her own. Persons desirous of knowing their own characteristics, or those of any friend, should send a specimen of writing, stating sex, age, or supposed age, &c., with 13 uncut penny stamps, and addressed envelope, to MARIE COUPELLE, 69, Castle Street, London, W., when they will receive a lengthened detail of the talents, tastes, virtues, failings, &c., of the writer, with many other things previously unsuspected, and calculated to guide in every day affairs of life. The thousands who acknowledge the value and accuracy of M. C.'s sketches, establish their great utility. "It is pronounced quite extraordinary."—*Charles Hamilton*. "You describe my character so truly, that I could not have done it better, myself."—*Ricior*. "I cannot too highly compliment you."—*George Key, 30, Grange Lane, Birkenhead*. "The character of Captain H. is strikingly correct."—*Ernest H. V. Bant*. "The best judges pronounce it true to nature."—*M.* "You have given the exact character of the person almost afraid how you get your knowledge. It is well known to A. B. Shillingstone, Blandford." "Some traits previously believed to be unknown to any but myself."—*Miss O'rigatown, Nenagh*.

Handwriting analysis was even employed by detectives to assess criminal minds



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CANTERBURY. Cottrill & Palmer	ROCHESTER. Dunsall-naby
CHATHAM. Tribe, Market-place	SEVENOAKS. Marsh—Coke
CHARING. Wharlow, corn-lane	SHEERNESS. Polson—Coke
CHENBROOK. Haslar, Stone-st.	SITTINGBOURNE. Book—Gordeller
EDENBRIDGE. Evans, chemist	STAPLEHURST. Hickmott, Post Office
FAVERSHAM. Clause—Dennis	TONBRIDGE. Wilmer, High-street
GOUDHURST. Doust, chemist	WELLS. Nye, Grosvenor road
GRAVESEND. Hopper, High-street	WHITSTABLE. Tuddenham, High-street
HADLOW. Oliver, Post Office	WESTERHAM. Clare, Brook-street
HAWKHURST. Doubell, chemist	
LENHAM. Lurcock	



Adulterated food was a huge problem, reliably reducing life expectancy among the poor

NO HIDDEN EXTRAS

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA MAIDSTONE TELEGRAPH, 1861

This ad for tea, like many others of the period, stresses the purity of the product in the context of one of the greatest controversies of the 19th century: the adulteration of food.

Adulteration took many forms – from attempts to cover up dead and diseased tea leaves as referred to in this advert, to bacterial contamination and the inclusion of various additives and preservations that detracted from the quality of the product. Alum was commonly added to make grey or brown-coloured bread (made from poorer-quality flours) appear white and therefore more appealing. As bread was a staple of the diets of the poor, its adulteration was particularly serious for their health. And fatal diseases such as cholera, scarlet fever and tuberculosis could all be attributed to contaminated milk.

As the century went on, new developments in the detection and inspection of food, combined with a greater public awareness of the issue, helped to address the problem. Emphasising the purity of a product in advertising, as Horniman's does here, was a popular method of reassuring the public of the quality of a product.

STOP THE SPREAD

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS MEETING MANCHESTER GUARDIAN, 1870

Public meetings were a regular feature of 19th-century life, acting as a mechanism for focusing opinion on a variety of issues and for bringing controversial matters to public attention. This particular ad in the *Manchester Guardian* refers to an attempt to repeal the Contagious Diseases Acts, which were established in the 1860s to regulate prostitution and protect members of the British armed forces from venereal diseases – which were rife at the time. The Acts were particularly controversial due to the fact that they gave the police powers to arrest any

woman whom they suspected of prostitution and to examine her for venereal diseases.

Campaigns to overturn the Acts were spearheaded by the Ladies National Association for the Repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts, founded by Josephine Butler and Elizabeth Wolstenholme in 1869. Butler was at the forefront – she felt strongly that the laws violated the civil liberties of these women, many of whom were among the poorest in society.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS.
A MEETING.
All interested in the repeal of these acts are earnestly invited to attend a MEETING to be held in the Co-operative Hall, Upper Macclesfield-street, L1 1JH (Tuesday) EVENING, April 26, at eight o'clock. The presence of working men and women is earnestly requested. Admission free.

Suspected prostitutes who refused to be tested for venereal diseases were at risk of imprisonment

That the ad was placed in the *Manchester Guardian* is interesting in itself – the paper was synonymous with liberal political attitudes and this ad was therefore aimed at an audience ('working men and women') who might be sympathetic to this cause. Despite the efforts of women like Butler and Wolstenholme, the Acts weren't repealed until 1886.

ANIMAL MAGIC

MANDERS'S MENAGERIES MANCHESTER GUARDIAN, 1870

At first glance, the opportunity offered by this ad, which offers readers the chance to witness the feeding of a variety of exotic animals, seems like something of a minority interest. But in 19th-century Britain, public fascination with such spectacles was at a high.

Manders's Menagerie was part of a travelling show that moved from town to town, much like a mobile circus but on a smaller scale. William Manders was described as 'the greatest showman of his day', employing up to 60 people and touring as far away as the US. One of his most famous employees was Martini Maccomo, an African lion tamer who was frequently injured by his feline charges – something that presumably formed part of the thrill for the audience.

The welfare of
circus animals was
of limited concern
in Victorian Britain
– as was that of the
lion tamer, in
some cases

Many of those who owned these menageries had reliable business contacts in Africa, from where they sourced most of their animals. Good money could be made from such public exhibitions and many menageries employed their own lion-tamers to develop spectacular shows for the public. A tableau of some sort was usually offered, in which the public was invited to imagine the animals in their home environment – in the case of this ad, a forest scene. Travelling menageries were intended to be both entertaining and educational, reflecting the common Victorian belief that leisure pursuits should also inspire 'mental improvement'.



M A N D E R S ' S M E N A G E R I E .
MID-DAY FEEDING TO-DAY, at Three o'clock.
POSITIVELY LAST DAY.
A FOREST SCENE.
Just cubbed, a Splendid Litter of
R O Y A L L I O N - T I G E R S .
These extraordinary animals possess all the muscular development of
their sire and dam, but are no larger than
ORDINARY KITTENS.
With teeth like needles and eyes half open; can now be seen in the act
of being suckled by their dam **VICTORIA**, parentally watched over
by their Royal Sire, the magnificent
BLACK-MANED HARRY LION,
a complete giant of his race.
In order to meet the wishes of many of the most influential families
of the district, who are unable to attend the evening performance
and feeding, Mr. Manders begs to inform the Public that
TO-DAY (Tuesday), Positively Last Day, there will be a
GRAND MID-DAY BANQUET
of all the Birds, Beasts, and Reptiles.—No extra charge.
Admission, One Shilling; Children under ten years of age, Sixpence.
Fees to keepers strictly prohibited.—By order,
WM. MANDERS, Sole Proprietor.

A CORNUCOPIA OF CURE-ALLS

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS STAFFORDSHIRE DAILY SENTINEL, 1873

Nineteenth-century classified ads were dominated by folk remedies and cure-alls for a host of illnesses. Many were presented in fairly generic ways, namely by listing the ailments the remedy could treat and including endorsements by medical 'experts'. Self-medication was by no means unusual at this time, as many people could not afford to see a doctor on a regular basis. However, this was frequently a risky strategy, which explains why so many of these kinds of ads include reference to a medical authority (real or fictitious).

This advert references women's health problems – reflecting the fact that women suffered from their own unique ailments

and were now recognised as consumers in their own right. The claim to address "lowness of spirits" is also significant, reflecting a budding awareness of the connections between mental and physical health, which was still in its infancy.

The mention of "gross humours" harks back to ancient Greek physician Hippocrates and his theories about how illness affected the body. He believed the body was influenced by four humours – blood, phlegm, yellow bile and black bile. Any imbalance in these was thought to cause disease. The mention of the humours here indicates how little Victorian medicine had advanced from ancient thinking.

ADVICE GRATIS!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
Female Complaints.
All disorders of the sex, and diseases in every crisis perilous to the life and health of woman, youthful or aged, married or single, may be radically and quickly cured without risk or trouble by a few doses of these Pills, taken according to the printed directions.

Indigestion with Languor and want of Energy.
When taking these Pills, rub Holloway's celebrated ointment over the pit of the stomach, and over the regions of the liver, on the right side under the ribs, and you will at once experience a change for the better in your digestion, spirits, appetite, strength and energy. The improvement, though it may be gradual, will be thorough and lasting.

Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels.
Those who suffer from bile and liver complaints, should try the effects of this valuable remedy, a few doses of which will make the sufferer feel elastic and vigorous, removing all impurities, giving a healthy action to the liver; if bilious attacks be allowed to continue, serious casualties may arise, and the sufferer be consigned to a bed of sickness. In all disorders of the liver, the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back, once or twice a day; and the Pills acting in unison, will cure any complaints arising from these organs.

Complaints incident to Children.
All complaints of children may soon be cured if care be taken to purify their blood, correct the action of the liver, and cleanse the stomach and bowels; a few doses of these famous Pills will insure lately have the desired effect, particularly if parents be careful in not allowing them to eat of things which they know would be injurious to themselves.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Ague	Dropsy	Jaundice	Secondary Symptoms
Asthma	Dysentery	Liver Complaints	Tic-Douloureux
Bilious Complaints	Erysipelas	Lumbago	Tumours
Blotches on the Skin	Female Irregularities	Piles	Ulcers
Bowel Complaints	Fevers of all kinds	Retention of Urine	Veneral Affections
Colic	Fits	Scrofula, or King's Evil	Worms of all kinds
Constipation of the Bowels	Gout	Sore Throat	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Consumption	Head-ache	Stone and Gravel	
Debility	Indigestion		
	Inflammation		

Sold at the Establishment of **PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,** also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilised world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 35s. each Box.
* * * There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are annexed to each Box.



With doctors a prohibitively expensive luxury for most, it's little wonder that people turned to pills and ointments peddled in the newspapers

< PLAYING ON FEAR

CROSSMAN BODY SHIELD ABERDEEN DAILY POST, 1916

Some classified ads were closely related to societal and even world events. The Crossman Body Shield, which promised extra protection for those who volunteered to fight in World War I, presents a level of reassurance for customers. The shield is billed as being able to deflect and mitigate many weapons and types of bullet.

By the end of 1914, more than 1 million British men had volunteered to fight, and the sudden increase in soldier numbers meant that there were serious shortages of uniforms, weapons and equipment in the British Army. Ads such as these – aimed at soldiers' mothers (and possibly wives) rather than the men themselves – plays on the anxieties of war. After all, who wouldn't want to provide additional protection for a much-loved family member? Bullet-proof materials had

been available since the late 19th century, but the effectiveness of this additional equipment is difficult to assess. While the ad's use of emotive language was typical of the day, this was no guarantee of the quality of the product.

Similar ads were run in many newspapers, exhorting family members to send the latest protective equipment to their serving sons and husbands and increase their personal safety. An 'anti-live barbed wire glove' was also available and sold by the famous London tailors Turnbull and Asser. The emphasis on the warmth and comfort of the glove, and the fact that it was lined with antiseptic wool, was a nod to the bad weather conditions and health dangers faced by soldiers fighting on the Western Front.

Ads like this promised a lot, but buyers had no guarantee that they would work as intended

Minimise the Risk



Many of the casualties caused by shrapnel, bayonet, spent bullets and splinters could be prevented by wearing the 'Crossman Body Shield.'

It is made from the same class steel as the helmets which have proved so valuable in saving life. It is constructed to fit the body for the purpose of deflecting rifle and machine gun fire.

The 'CROSSMAN' BODY SHIELD

(HUNT'S PATENT)

Adjustable, weight almost imperceptible, no restriction or discomfort to wearer. Covered khaki twill. The top and bottom edges are constructed with a slightly outward curve to prevent bayonet thrusts from glancing off the shield either up or down.

£2.2.0

Packed Free and Carriage Paid to any address at Home or Abroad.

TYLER & TYLER, Halford House, Leicester.
Agents can be appointed.

ESCAPING THE GRIND

NORTHERN GENERAL TRANSPORT COMPANY LTD NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE, 1939

A good proportion of newspaper adverts were for holiday destinations – reflecting a country making the most of its leisure time. By 1939, when this ad was placed, seaside towns such as Bridlington and Blackpool still retained the popularity they had enjoyed since the 19th century, but Scotland and the Lake District were also becoming popular destinations.

The inclusion in this ad of a luxury tour of the Isle of Man is especially interesting; the island had been within regular reach of mainland British tourists since the advent of the Isle of Man Steam Packet Company in 1830. Trains from the Cheshire Lines company took people from all over Lancashire and Cheshire to the ports, connecting directly with steamers that sailed from Liverpool, Birkenhead and Heysham.

The reality of paid time for leisure for many workers began in the mid-19th century with the closure of most mills for half a day on Saturday. Railways had increased accessibility to seaside resorts with places such as Blackpool attracting an average of 40,000 visitors a day in 1879. The enduring popularity of these resorts as family destinations is obvious, but many holiday ads

also featured more 20th-century leisure pursuits such as caravanning. Some also listed leisure and sporting activities such as golf, tennis and fishing, designed to appeal to people who were developing increasingly commercial leisure appetites. Farmhouse accommodation was a popular offering for those who wanted to shun the crowded seaside, but was also aimed at those who were taking up the increasingly popular past-time of rambling. The Ramblers Association had been created in 1935 as part of a campaign to open up the countryside and increase access to open space.

It is especially poignant that this ad was placed in 1939, the year that World War II broke out and peoples' lives and leisure interests had, in many cases, to be put on hold.

Dr Carole O'Reilly is senior lecturer in media and cultural studies at the University of Salford

GET HOOKED

LISTEN



A new five-part series of *Classified Britain*, presented by James Naughtie, is due to

air in August on BBC Radio 4

www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b0b3fm85



Home Study Course Started A 20-Year Writing Career!



Heather Burnside took a home study Creative Writing Course with The Writers Bureau in 1999. 20 years on Heather is still writing and has recently signed another three-book deal with *Aria Fiction* at *Head of Zeus*.

Can creative writing really be taught? Manchester based author, Heather Burnside, is proof that it can. She says, “the skills I gained on The Writers Bureau’s course have been invaluable. During my studies I learnt writing techniques that have stood me in good stead as an author and copywriter. It gave me the knowledge and confidence to pursue writing as a career.”

The course is very practical and students are encouraged to submit work to publications as soon as their tutor feels they are ready. This means students can start earning from their writing very quickly. The Writers Bureau take this side of the course very seriously and even offer an amazing money back guarantee if students don’t earn their fees back from published work by the end of their studies. “The flip side to this is that I became inundated with work at various points in the

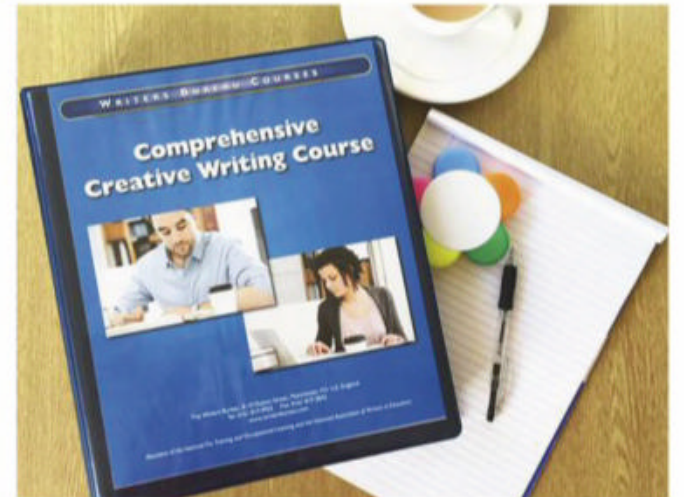
course,” explains Heather. “This is because, if you have an article accepted by a magazine then it makes sense to follow it up with another while your name is fresh in the editor’s mind.”

During the course Heather wrote the first three chapters of her book, *Nightclubbing*, drawing on her experiences of growing up on one of the toughest estates in Manchester. At the time she approached several publishers but no offers were forthcoming. Undaunted, she continued writing articles as well as setting up a writing services business offering proofreading and copywriting.

Even though she was enjoying her work, Heather’s heart lay with writing a novel. So, after a while, she dusted off her original manuscript, reworked it, changed the title and her first gritty crime novel, *Slur*, was created. She independently published it on Amazon in 2014, shortly followed by two more books making up the *The Riverhill Trilogy*.



In 2016 Heather was signed to *Aria Fiction* at the *Head of Zeus*. They published her second



set of books, *The Manchester Trilogy* as well as republishing *The Riverhill Trilogy*. She’s just recently signed another three-book deal with them.

“I’m sure that without The Writers Bureau I would never have had the confidence to self-publish my first novel. They taught me valuable skills, which I put to good use every time I write. I am now lucky to be earning a living doing something I love, and it all started when I studied the Creative Writing Course.”

For those wanting to explore creative writing as a career option then The Writers Bureau Comprehensive Writing Course is a good place to start. It covers all types of writing from articles to short stories, novels to scripts so people can discover what they’re good at and where their passions lie. Information is free and you can enrol on a 15-day trial to make sure the course is for you. Visit their website or call them today! You never know where it will take you.

www.writersbureau.com

0800 856 2008. Please quote 1Z919

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As a freelance writer, you can earn very good money in your spare time, writing the stories, articles, books, scripts etc that editors and publishers want. Millions of pounds are paid annually in fees and royalties. Earning your share can be fun, profitable and creatively fulfilling.

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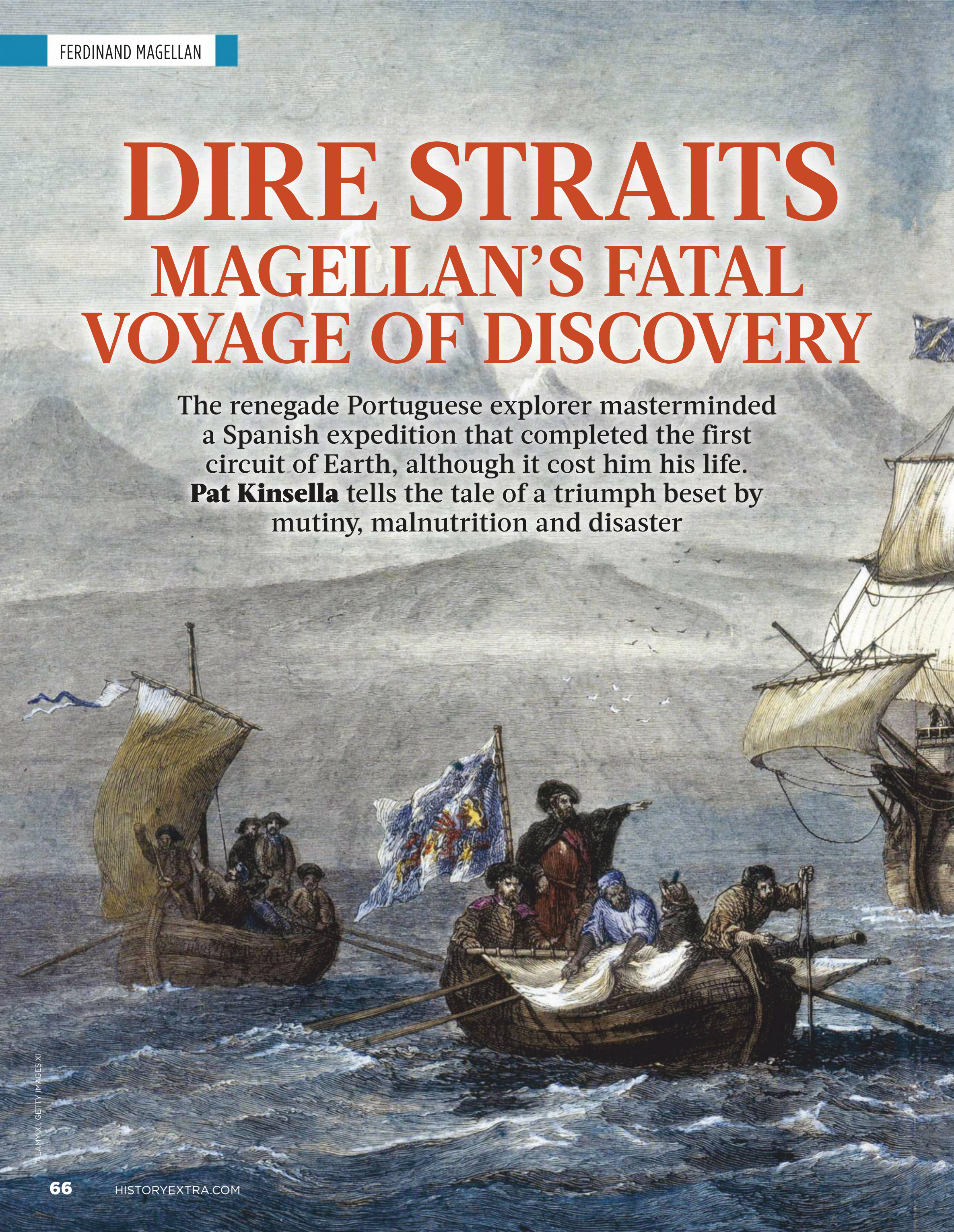
Writers Bureau 30 Years of Success

Members of ITOL and NAWE

DIRE STRAITS

MAGELLAN'S FATAL VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY

The renegade Portuguese explorer masterminded a Spanish expedition that completed the first circuit of Earth, although it cost him his life. **Pat Kinsella** tells the tale of a triumph beset by mutiny, malnutrition and disaster





Magellan discovered the elusive sea passage that now bears his name, but it was too far south - and far too perilous - to be of practical use to traders

If all had gone to plan during Ferdinand Magellan's life-defining expedition, almost no one would know his name now. As it happened, everything went disastrously wrong for the Portuguese sea captain, yet he has gone down in history as the first explorer to circumnavigate the planet, even though he died in the middle of the journey.

Magellan did, however, become the first European to lead a voyage into the Pacific Ocean – although future sailors would regularly raise alarmed eyebrows at the name he bequeathed to it. The expedition he led (or at least one of the five ships that set out from Spain in 1519) performed the first known complete loop of the globe.

Although Magellan could never have predicted the extraordinary events that would follow, perhaps the thought of reputational immortality would have provided the 41-year-old with a crumb of comfort on 27 April 1521, as he floundered in the shallows of a beach on the island of Mactan in the Philippines, mortally injured and weighed down by his armour.

He had been identified as the leader of the invading alien force by the enraged warriors of island chief Lapu-Lapu, and was about to suffer a pointless and wholly avoidable death after his ill-advised show of military might spectacularly backfired.

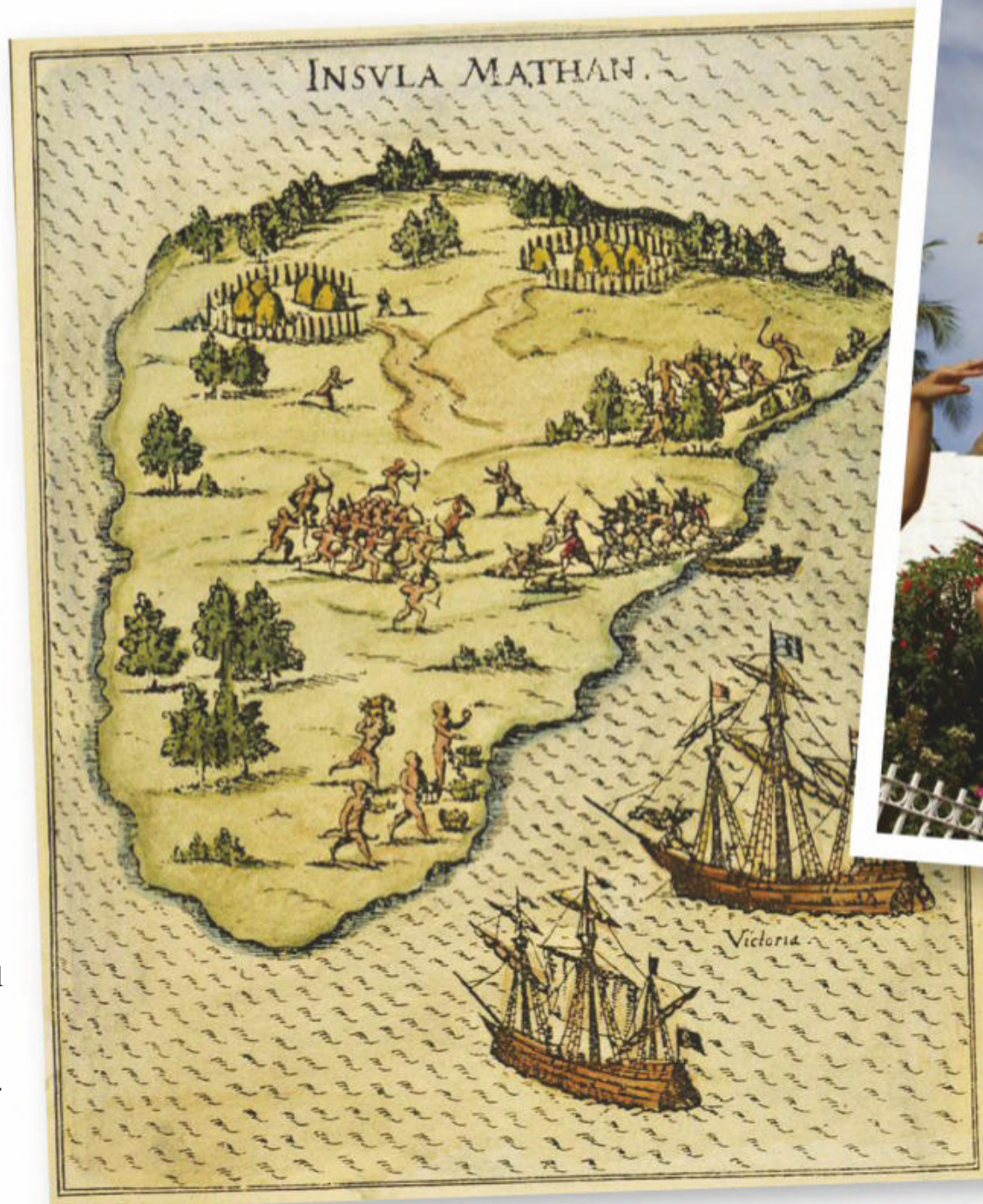
Magellan's final moments were frenzied and violent. But if he hadn't made the fateful decision to lead a small force against a defending army of 1,500 battle-ready men, then perhaps he wouldn't have been remembered as one of the greatest explorers of his era.

DISCOVERY CHANNEL

A child of the Great Age of Discovery, when the Iberian powerhouses of Portugal and Spain were sending ships into the great unknown, expanding European knowledge of the globe in pursuit of spices and treasure, Magellan would end his life in the service of his own country's greatest rival.

Born into an aristocratic Portuguese family in 1480, Magellan was orphaned as a young boy and at the age of 12 he entered the royal court in Lisbon as a page of Eleanor of Viseu, consort of King John II. Thirteen years later, he enlisted in the fleet of the Portuguese viceroy to the Indies and spent seven years learning the ropes of his future career during action-packed voyages in Asia and Africa.

Magellan was part of the invading force that saw Portugal secure control



ABOVE: A statue of Lapu-Lapu, the chief who brought an end to Magellan's voyage

LEFT: The European explorers made war on the Mactan Islanders of their own volition

of the region's most important trading routes when it conquered Malacca on the Malay Peninsula in 1511, and he may have ventured as far east as the Moluccas (Spice Islands) of modern-day Indonesia. During these adventures he bought a Malay-speaking man, Enrique de Malacca, to be his slave, interpreter and companion – and he remained so on all Magellan's later voyages.

By 1512, Magellan was back in Lisbon with a promising-looking career ahead of him. He soon joined the huge expeditionary force of 500 ships and 15,000 soldiers that John II's successor, King Manuel I, sent to punish the governor of Morocco for failing to pay his tribute to the Portuguese crown in 1513. It was during a skirmish that he sustained an injury that left him with a lifelong limp. But he was then accused of illegal trading with the Moors, which saw him fall from favour.

A dedicated student of maps and charts, consumed with an urge to explore, Magellan had hatched a plan to pioneer a westward route to the Spice Islands, avoiding the perilous route around the Cape of Good Hope. However, the 1494 Treaty of Tordesillas and the expeditions and achievements of explorers such as Vasco da Gama had

already granted Portugal full control of the eastwards route around southern Africa, and Manuel was disinterested in Magellan's ideas.

This snub left the ambitious and capable captain dangerously disaffected – a blessing for the Spanish, who were desperately seeking an alternative way of accessing the riches of India and the Far East. In 1517, Magellan decamped to Seville in Spain, where he quickly married the daughter of another Portuguese exile, had two children and began bending the ear of Charles I about a western route to the Spice Islands.

The 18-year-old Spanish king – grandson of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, who had commissioned the adventures of Columbus – was desperate to make his mark and smash the dominance his Iberian rivals had over the enormously lucrative spice trade. He seized the potential opportunity to bypass Africa, while avoiding breaking the terms of the treaty with the powerful Portuguese, and commissioned Magellan to undertake the expeditionary mission he had been itching to pursue.

Of course, Magellan wasn't the first European explorer to sail west in search of a backdoor route to the treasures of the Orient. Columbus

had ventured that way across the Atlantic looking for the East Indies in 1492, before bumping into the Bahamas instead, while John Cabot (aka Giovanni Caboto), a Venetian captain commissioned by Henry VII of England, had sailed from Bristol to Newfoundland in 1497.

Unlike Columbus – who made a further three journeys across the western ocean, but died in denial that he was actually exploring a totally new continent – the Spanish soon realised this was a different land mass (the Americas). While this revelation would ultimately return riches beyond their wildest dreams in terms of gold, Magellan's focus was on how to get past this 'New World' in order to reach the Spice Islands beyond.

No European had sailed around Cape Horn – or indeed even laid eyes on it – but a Spanish adventurer named Vasco Núñez de Balboa had discovered the ocean beyond the New World in 1513, by traversing the Isthmus of Panama. Magellan, a visionary who was working with the most advanced cartographers and cosmographers of the era, was convinced there was a way of getting around the Americas.

WESTWARD HO

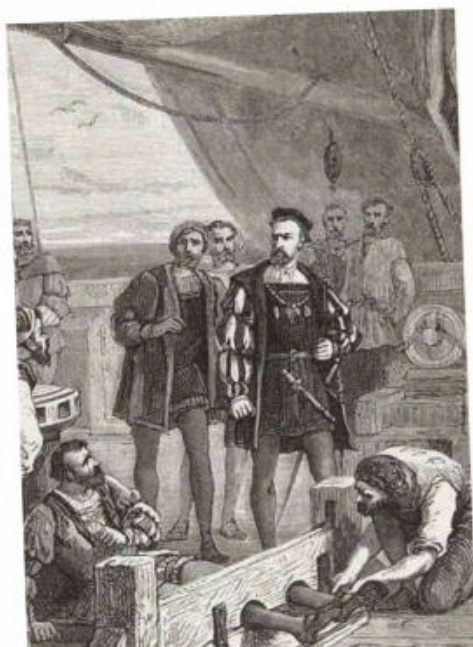
In September 1519, Magellan led five vessels, manned by a multinational, 270-strong crew, into the Atlantic – his flagship the *Trinidad*, plus the *Santiago*, *San Antonio*, *Concepción* and *Victoria*. Word of his mission reached Manuel I, who jealously dispatched a Portuguese naval detachment to follow the expedition, but Magellan outran them.

But he couldn't escape all his enemies so easily, especially as some were among his own men. Many of the Spanish sailors in the expeditionary party were suspicious of their Portuguese commander. Some of his crew were criminals released from prison in return for undertaking the dangerous voyage. Others joined just because they were avoiding creditors.

The fleet was hit by a storm, which caused a delay and resulted in food rationing. Here, Juan de Cartagena – who had been appointed captain of the largest ship, the *San Antonio*, because of his

Continues on p72

Juan de Cartagena was placed in the stocks when he questioned Magellan's authority



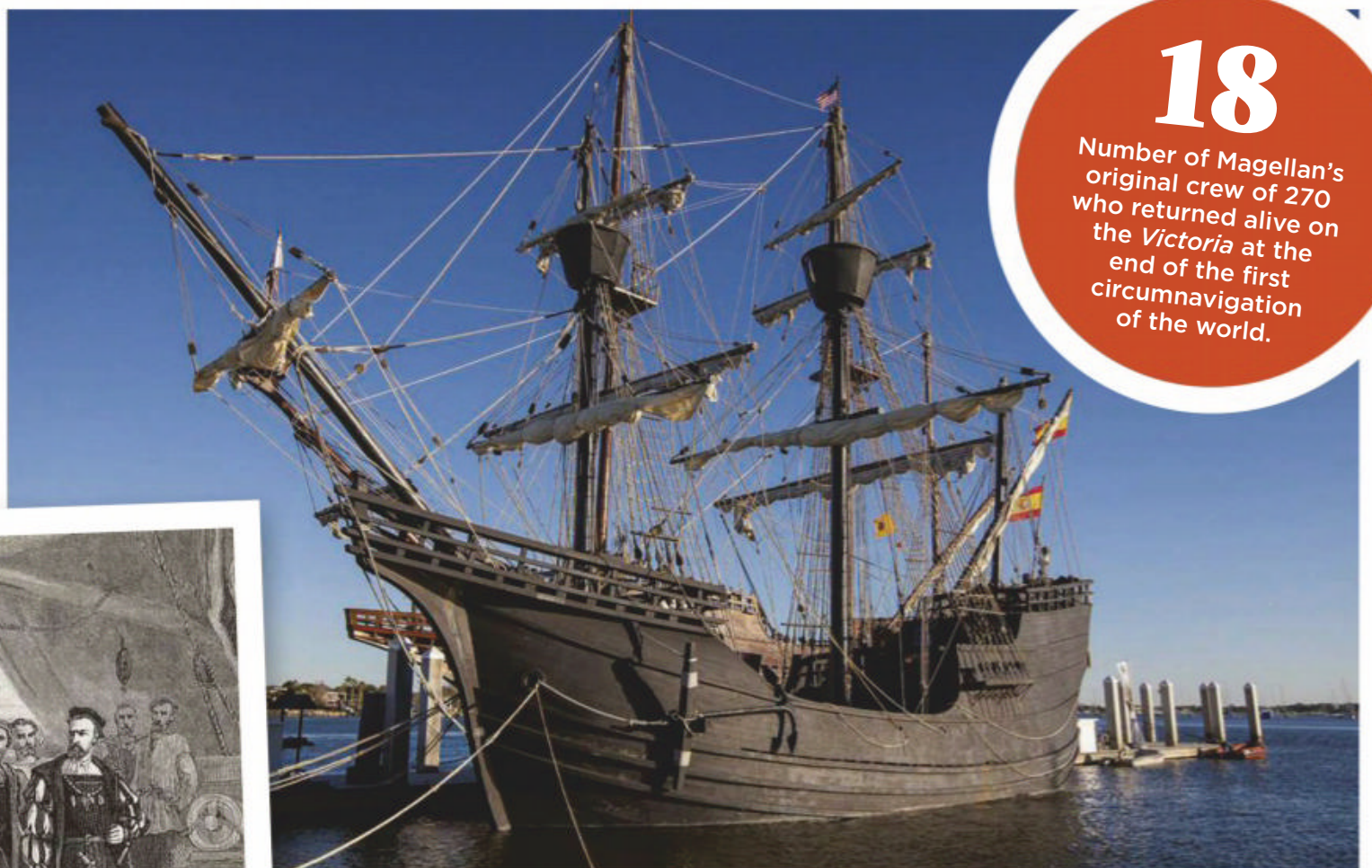
The Real deal

The scientific and cartographic legacy of Magellan's expedition was huge. To plan his expedition, the explorer partnered with cosmographer Rui Faleiro, a pioneer in determining latitude and longitude, and Portuguese cartographers Jorge Reinel and Diogo Ribeiro, who developed maps for the journey. Yet no one could have prepared Magellan for the crushing magnitude of the previously unexplored Pacific Ocean, which the men thought they would cross in a few days. Instead it took them more than three months, meaning they were woefully undersupplied and suffered terribly with scurvy. Ribeiro used data from Magellan's expedition to make improvements and updates to the first scientific world map, the *Padrón Real* (below).



The *Padrón Real* became the template for all Spanish naval maps of the 16th century. All ships had to report any new findings – under oath – after which this master map would be updated

“Many of the Spanish sailors were suspicious of their commander”



18

Number of Magellan's original crew of 270 who returned alive on the *Victoria* at the end of the first circumnavigation of the world.

A replica of the *Victoria*, the only ship to complete the voyage; the cargo she returned was worth more than the entire original fleet



1,082 DAYS AROUND THE WORLD

It would take Magellan's expedition almost three years to return to Spain, though not all of the fleet made it – and nor did its captain...

1 20 SEPTEMBER 1519
Sanlúcar de Barrameda, Spain
After leaving Seville on 10 August and sailing down the Guadalquivir River, Magellan and his fleet of five ships set off from the coast of Spain to discover a western route to the Spice Islands.

2 13 DECEMBER 1519
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
After travelling via Tenerife, the expedition sights South America and makes landfall

where Rio now stands. After a brief stop, the fleet sails south in search of a passage through the continent.

3 31 MARCH 1520
Port St Julian, Patagonia (Argentina)
To wait out the worst of the winter, the party sets up camp. A mutiny quickly erupts, involving three of the expedition's ship's captains. Magellan quashes the revolt and brutally punishes the two surviving leaders, beheading one and marooning the other.



4 17 JULY 1520
Rio Santa Cruz estuary
 During a scouting mission south, the *Santiago* is wrecked in storm. The crew survive, and two men undertake an 11-day hike back to St Julian to inform Magellan, who sends a rescue party. The explorer then moves his whole winter camp to the mouth of the Santa Cruz River.

5 21 OCTOBER 1520
Strait of Magellan
 The expedition finally finds the passage between Tierra Del Fuego and mainland, a strait that now bears

Magellan's name. Towards the end of the month the *San Antonio* deserts, returning to Spain.

6 28 NOVEMBER 1520
Pacific Ocean
 The three remaining ships emerge from the strait into an ocean no European had hitherto sailed upon. Magellan prematurely christens it Mar Pacifico (Peaceful Sea), because of its apparent calmness.

7 27 APRIL 1521
Philippines
 After initially hugging the coast of

Chile, Magellan sails northwest across the Pacific, thinking it would be a short journey. Three months and 20 days later, savaged by scurvy, the expedition passes Guam and reaches the Philippines. Here, on Mactan, Magellan is killed in a skirmish.

8 8 NOVEMBER 1521
Moluccas
 Under the command of João Carvalho and then Gonzalo de Espinosa, the surviving Europeans flee in the *Trinidad* and *Victoria*, and after indulging in some piracy and

travelling via Mindanao and Brunei, eventually reach the Spice Islands.

9 MAY 1522
Cape of Good Hope
 After parting ways with the leaky *Trinidad*, the *Victoria* (now captained by Juan Sebastián Elcano) sails across the Indian Ocean and rounds southern Africa on near-empty rations. Twenty men starve before the ship calls into Cape Verde, where 13 more crew are abandoned.

10 6 SEPTEMBER 1522
Sanlúcar de Barrameda, Spain
 Having survived a circumnavigation of the world, 18 members of Magellan's original crew arrive back in Spain aboard the *Victoria*, almost three years after they departed.

60,440
 Kilometres covered by the *Victoria*, the only ship that completed the circumnavigation.

good connections, despite being green in the business of exploration and an inexperienced seaman – began openly criticising Magellan’s competence and refusing to salute his captain-general.

Magellan had Cartagena arrested, relieved of his command and imprisoned in the brig of the *Victoria* until they reached South America. The incident was a precursor to the much more dramatic and bloody events to come.

In December, the expedition reached South America and made landfall in Rio de Janeiro. For two weeks they interacted with indigenous people, trading trinkets for food and sexual favours, before the fleet sailed south, scouring the coastline in search of an opening. They spent fruitless weeks exploring the estuary of Río de la Plata for this elusive passage, before freezing conditions forced the party to seek shelter for the winter in Port St Julian in Patagonia.

Morale was already plummeting when, in April 1520, Cartagena made his move. He escaped *Victoria*, reboarded the *San Antonio*, and begun fermenting trouble and securing support from the Spanish crew and officers, playing on bad blood about Magellan’s Portuguese nationality.

In the mutiny that followed, the *San Antonio* was declared independent of Magellan’s command. The captains of the *Concepción* and the *Victoria* (Gaspar

de Quesada and Luiz Mendoza) joined them, as did the *Victoria*’s pilot Juan Sebastián Elcano, and many of the officers and crew. A letter was sent to Magellan on the *Trinidad*, demanding he acknowledge that the fleet was no longer under his command.

Magellan coolly sent his reply back in the hands of an assassin. After coming alongside the *Victoria* in a small boat, while pretending to hand over the letter to Mendoza, the man fatally stabbed the errant captain instead. Simultaneously, crew loyal to Magellan stormed aboard the ship and attacked the mutineers, who were overcome.

The rebels maintained control of the *San Antonio* and *Concepción*, with Cartagena having boarded the latter prior to the fighting breaking out. Magellan positioned the three ships he had at his disposal across the mouth of the bay, and prepared for combat.

During the night, heavy winds caused *San Antonio* to drag its anchor and drift towards the *Trinidad*. Magellan met the oncoming ship with a cannon broadside, causing the mutineers aboard the stricken carrack to surrender. Conceding defeat, Cartagena followed suit and gave up the *Concepción* without resistance the following morning.

Having quelled the revolt, Magellan immediately sentenced 30 men to death,



The crew swear their allegiance to Magellan after an unsuccessful mutiny. For many of them, it would be a hollow oath

but then (mindful of his threadbare resources) commuted their punishment to hard labour. The leaders of the mutiny weren’t so lucky. Quesada was beheaded for treason, and both his body and that of Mendoza’s were mutilated and put on sticks. Too fearful of Cartagena’s connections to order him executed, Magellan instead left him marooned with Padre Sánchez de la Reina, a priest who’d supported the mutineers. They were never heard of again.

BACK ON COURSE

In July, Magellan dispatched the *Santiago* to scout ahead for the elusive passage. She discovered the Rio de Santa Cruz in what is now Argentina, but sank in a storm while trying to make the return journey. Remarkably, the crew survived, and two men trekked overland for 11 days to alert Magellan, who mounted a rescue mission.

In October, the entire fleet set off, and Magellan at last sighted the strait that now bears his name, a route between the tip of mainland South America and the Tierra del Fuego archipelago. However, conditions continued to be rough, and when the fleet split to explore either side of an island, the crew of the *San Antonio* forced their captain to desert and return to Spain (where they spread scurrilous rumours about Magellan’s brutality to avoid punishment).

While the main fleet waited in vain for the *San Antonio*, Gonzalo de Espinosa led an advance party along the strait, returning after six days with news that made Magellan weep with joy: they’d sighted open ocean. On 28 November, the expedition emerged into an ocean that seemed so relatively benign on the day, Magellan named it Mar Pacifico, or Peaceful Sea.

The true nature and enormity of the Pacific was soon revealed to the explorer, however. The fleet left the coast of Chile to sail across the new-found ocean, a journey Magellan expected to last four days, but which took almost four months. The fleet was woefully

“Magellan sent his reply in the hands of an assassin”



This monument honours Juan Sebastián Elcano, the mutinous pilot of the *Victoria*. He was sentenced to five months in chains, but glory would not be far away

underprepared and the sailors savaged by scurvy and thirst, many dying.

Magellan crossed the equator in February 1521 and reached the Pacific island of Guam in March, where the fleet replenished its exhausted supplies. Not long afterwards they finally arrived at the Philippine archipelago. This, though, was just the beginning of Magellan's real troubles; his erstwhile planning and leadership came dramatically undone when he needlessly embroiled himself in a dispute between two local chiefs.

In the Philippines, Magellan communicated with local rajahs through his Malay slave, Enrique. At the evangelical explorer's behest, a number of island chiefs – including Cebu's Rajah Humabon – converted to Christianity. In return for his soul, however, Humabon sought Magellan's support in a disagreement with a neighbour, Lapu-Lapu, a chief on Mactan Island, who had already irked the explorer by declining to convert or bow to the Spanish crown.

On 27 April 1521, 60 heavily armed Europeans accompanied a fleet of Filipino boats to Mactan, where Lapu-Lapu again refused to recognise the authority of Humabon or the Spanish. Facing 1,500 warriors, Magellan – confident in the shock-and-awe capability of his superior weaponry, which included guns, crossbows, swords and axes – instructed Humabon to hang back, while he waded ashore with an attack party of 49 men.

They torched several houses in an attempt to scare the islanders, but this only served to whip Lapu-Lapu's warriors into a battle rage. In the resulting beachfront mêlée, where the Europeans were weighed down by

their armour, Magellan was identified and injured by a bamboo spear thrust. Felled, he was then surrounded and killed, along with several others. With their captain dead, the survivors retreated to the boats.

After the battle, when the Europeans refused to release Enrique (despite Magellan's orders to do so in the event of his death), Humabon turned against the Spanish. Several were poisoned during a feast, including Duarte Barbosa and João Serrão, who had assumed leadership of the expedition following the demise of Magellan.

ROUNDING THE CIRCLE

João Carvalho took command of the fleet and ordered an immediate departure. By this time, however, too few men remained to crew the three ships. The *Concepción* was burnt, and the two remaining vessels made for Brunei, indulging in a spot of piracy en route, and attacking a junk bound for China. Espinosa then replaced Carvalho as leader, as well as being captain of the *Trinidad*, while Elcano was made the captain of the *Victoria*.

In November, the expedition finally reached the Spice Islands and managed to trade with the Sultan of Tidore. Loaded with cloves, they attempted to return home by sailing west across the Indian Ocean – which had never been Magellan's intention – until the *Trinidad* started leaking. The wounded ship stopped for repairs, and eventually tried to return via the Pacific, but was captured by the Portuguese and subsequently sank.

Drake's fortune

The next European to complete a circumnavigation of the globe was the English sea captain and privateer Francis Drake. During his second expedition (1577–1580), Drake also sailed west, returning into Plymouth with the *Golden Hind* on 26 September 1580, laden with spices and Spanish bounty, winning himself a knighthood.

Drake was a hero to the British even before the Armada; to the Spanish, he was merely a pirate

Meanwhile, under the captaincy of Elcano, the *Victoria* continued across the Indian Ocean, eventually limping around the Cape of Good Hope in May. Tragically, 20 men starved on the last leg along the Atlantic coast of Africa, and another 13 were abandoned on Cape Verde – Elcano had put into port to resupply, but the Portuguese there caught on that they were part of a Spanish expedition; fearing for his cargo, Elcano fled.

On 6 September 1522, after three years' absence, *Victoria* arrived in Spain, becoming the first ship to have sailed around the planet. Only 18 of Magellan's original 270-man crew arrived with her. Though ultimately successful in finding a western passage that opened up the Pacific and the west coast of the Americas, the Strait of Magellan proved too far south to be a viable trade route to the Orient, which intensified the search for the elusive Northwest Passage from the mid-16th century.

Although Magellan didn't make it home, he did complete a full circumnavigation of the globe (Philippines to Philippines, albeit in two chunks separated by several years), a feat probably matched by his Malaysian slave Enrique. But the first European to definitively do so in a single voyage was the man who captained *Victoria* on her final leg – the mutineer Elcano. 🎯

GET HOOKED

LISTEN



Explore Magellan's journey on an episode of *The Forum* on Radio 4

www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b09z06z5



Magellan was slain by the natives of Mactan in the Philippines, after failing to convince them to convert to Christianity. Some accounts say he didn't even make it to land before he was cut down

26 TONNES

Weight of spices (cloves and cinnamon) that Elcano returned to Spain after the expedition.

BBC

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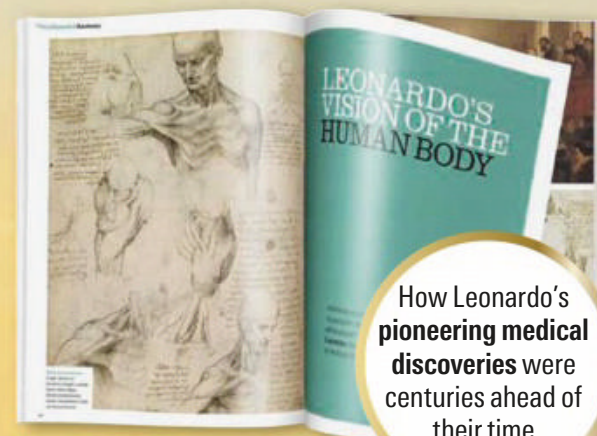
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Q&A

YOU ASK, WE ANSWER



DID YOU KNOW?

PLAYER PRIESTS

Beyond their sporty duties playing kemari, the main roles of Shinto priests are to maintain approximately 80,000 shrines in Japan, while performing rituals and ceremonies. There are only around 20,000 priests today.



KITTED OUT
Participants play kemari in colourful *kariginu* - a garment popular in the Heian Period

ALAMY XI, GETTY IMAGES XI

WHO PLAYED THE SPORT OF KEMARI?

One beauty of football is that it can be played by anyone regardless of wealth or status. All they need is a ball. That was not the case with the ancient Japanese ball game of kemari.

The aim was simple: players worked together to keep the deer-skin ball, the mari, in the air using any part of their body except hands or arms. Yet the first players of this non-

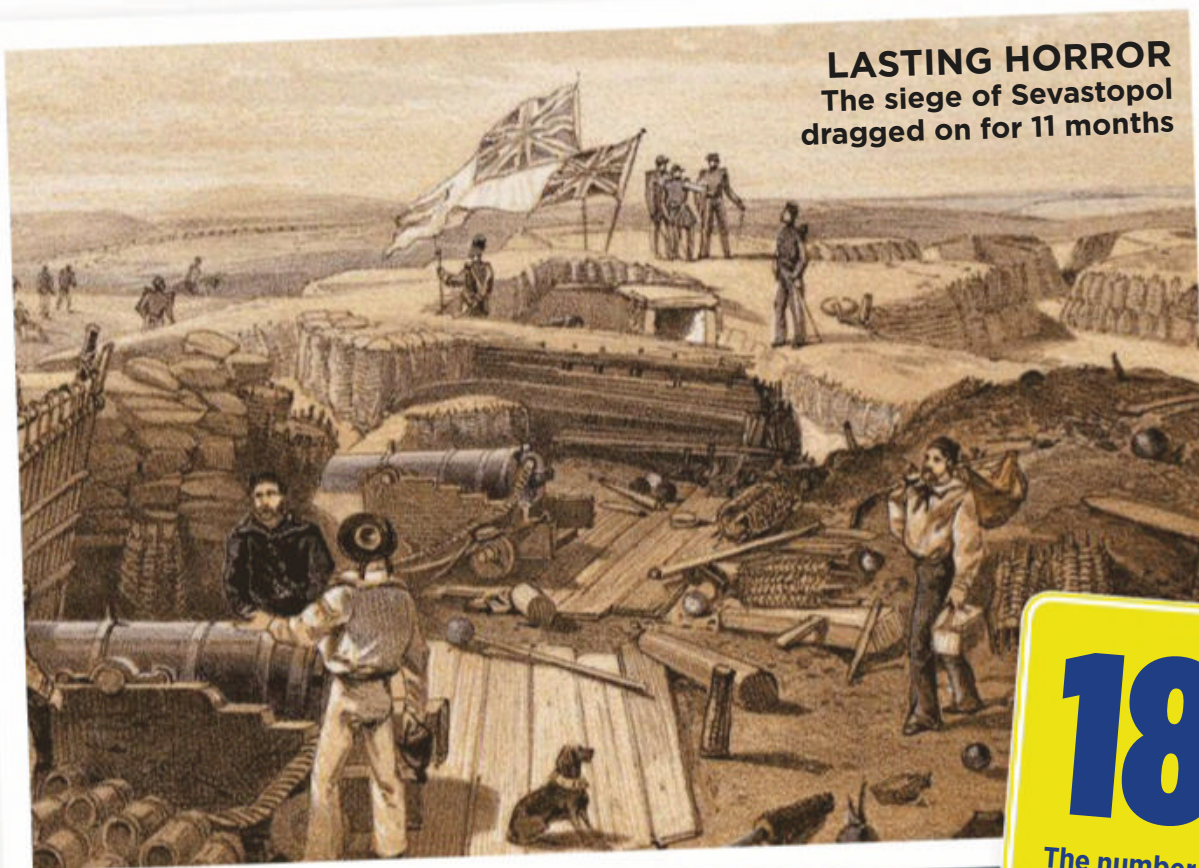
competitive keepie-uppie during the Heian Period (eighth to 12th centuries AD) had to be noblemen only, wearing their full flowing robes and hat. When the sport's popularity spread further, it was to the samurai. As kemari required agility, speed, strength and reflexes, it was a fitting test for a samurai warrior. Today, kemari is kept alive at several events in Japan every year, where it is played by Shinto priests.



A LIGHT TOUCH
The mari was traditionally made of deerskin, shaped with barley that's later removed to keep the weight down

LASTING HORROR

The siege of Sevastopol dragged on for 11 months



180

The number of days in the saddle that sharpshooter Nan Aspinwall took to ride across the US on horseback solo, becoming the first woman to do so.

Why did Britain fight the Crimean War?

🎯 The Crimean War gave us war photography, modern nursing and the charge of the Light Brigade, but they were not the reasons why British troops fought some 1,600 miles from home. Fearing that Russian expansion in the Turkish-controlled Danube region (modern-day Romania) would eventually continue into British India through Afghanistan, Britain allied with the declining Ottoman Empire – the ‘sick man of Europe’, as it became known – France and Piedmont-Sardinia.

Religion was a key factor in France’s involvement in the war. It claimed sovereign authority over Roman Catholics in the Ottoman Empire, who had long disagreed with the Orthodox Christians, deemed under Russian protection, over access to holy sites.

Britain and France declared war against Russia in March 1854, hoping to swiftly take the port city of Sevastopol and destroy Russian naval power in the Black Sea. Instead they would endure an 11-month siege.

Why is there 13 in a baker’s dozen?

🎯 Perhaps all the flour, yeast and hot conditions muddle bakers’ brains so they can’t count properly? Or it could be a remnant of a law in medieval England. The Assize of Bread and Ale, passed in the reign of Henry III, regulated the price, weight and quality of bread (plus beer). Any baker found overcharging customers was subject to harsh punishments, including fines, jail and beatings. A 13th-century baker had to use their loaf. At a time before scales, they had to ensure they gave enough bread for the cost, so chose to add a bit extra, such as a whole loaf, to their dozen – preferring to take the loss than be flogged.

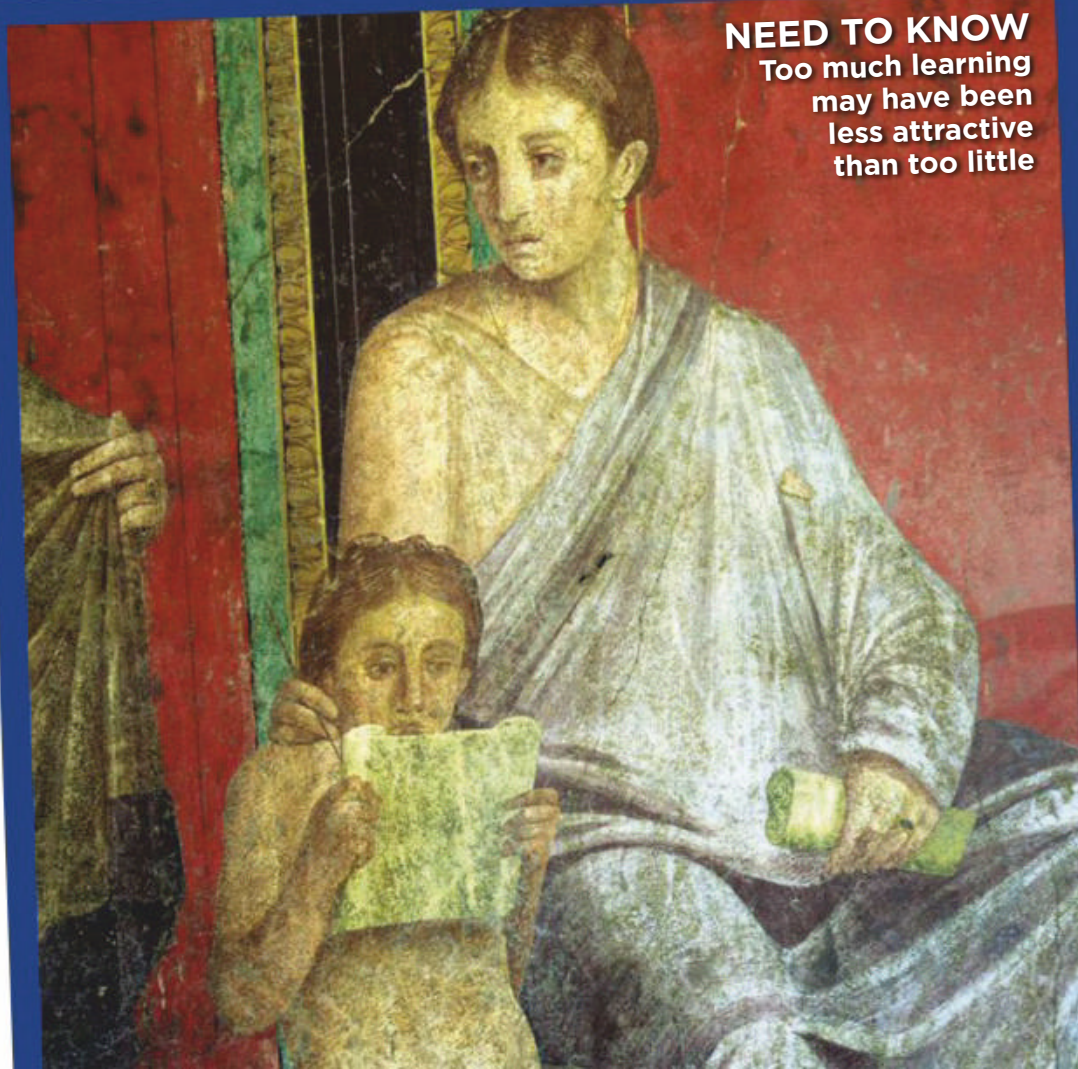


LUCKY THIRTEEN

The loss of a little dough was a small price to pay

NEED TO KNOW

Too much learning may have been less attractive than too little



WERE GIRLS EDUCATED IN ROME?

🎯 Girls in Ancient Rome were eligible for marriage from as young as 12, so their fleeting childhoods tended to focus on learning how to be a wife and mother. That didn’t mean they went completely without an education, which would have been the case in plenty of other civilisations. Roman girls from the upper and middle classes would be taught to read and write, but this would be done at home – and, if the family

was wealthy enough, with the help of a private tutor.

Missing out on school did have its advantages, for girls avoided the beatings with canes or whips that befell boys misbehaving or giving wrong answers. It was believed a degree of learning for girls would make them better at running the household as an adult, and a better wife as they could engage in conversation. Too much learning, however, was deemed unattractive in a Roman woman.

SMASH HIT
Real tennis was a royal favourite in Tudor times

WHY DID THE PAPACY MOVE TO AVIGNON?

From 1309 to 1377, the Italian capital took an unprecedented break as the residence of the papacy, which relocated to the French city of Avignon. French-born Pope Clement V ordered the move in response to the increasingly fractious and political environment in Rome, which had seen his predecessors face off against Philip IV of France – the man who had ensured Clement’s election by the conclave and who was pressing for the papal residence to move to France.

The influence of the French Crown over the Roman Catholic Church was significant. Not only did Clement choose Lyon as the site of

his coronation in 1305, but all six of his successors in the Avignon Papacy and 111 of the 134 cardinals installed at this time were French. The idea that these popes were puppets for France, whether entirely true or not, hurt the Church’s reputation.

But things only got worse. When Gregory XI returned the papal court to Rome in 1377, many of the cardinals weren’t happy with that decision, or with his successor, Urban VI. They chose an alternative pope to continue in Avignon. This was the start of the Great Schism, 40 turbulent years when the papacy in Rome was challenged by a line of rival claimants.



DID THE TUDORS PLAY TENNIS?

The first ‘real tennis’ court at Hampton Court was built by Cardinal Wolsey between 1526–29. Today’s court, which still boasts one of Wolsey’s original walls, is one of around 50 still in use around the world, which is why the sport, the forerunner of the modern game, is closely associated with the Tudor period. Henry VIII was a keen sportsman in his youth and loved playing tennis. He proved such a smash that in 1519, the Venetian ambassador had commented: “It was the prettiest thing in the world to see him play.”

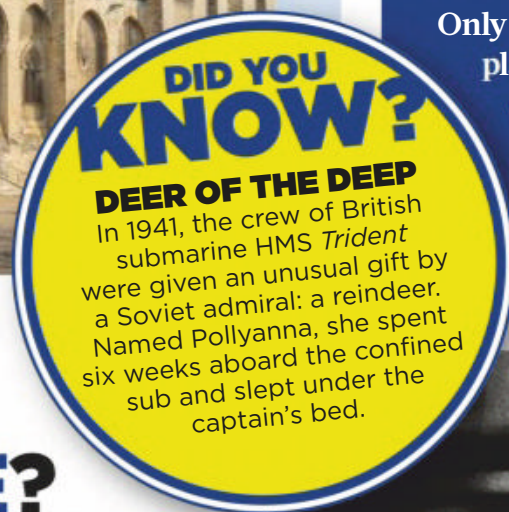
Real tennis, also called royal tennis, was based on a game in 12th-century France where players used their hands to bat the ball around. Over the years, the racquets were added, the rules were developed, and the reasons why the scoring of points went 15, 30, 45 (later changed to 40) were lost.

The game was played on indoor courts with high walls – that the ball could be hit off, as in squash – sloping roofs, viewing galleries, lots of lines on the floor marking where the ball can land, and, of course, a net across the middle.

Only the wealthy could gain access to such sophisticated playing areas. The rules of real tennis could fill this entire magazine, but generally it shares a lot with tennis today. Points win games, games win sets (the first to six, usually, but sometimes nine) and sets win matches.



HOME FROM HOME
The Avignon Popes resided in the Palais des Papes, one of the largest Gothic buildings in medieval Europe



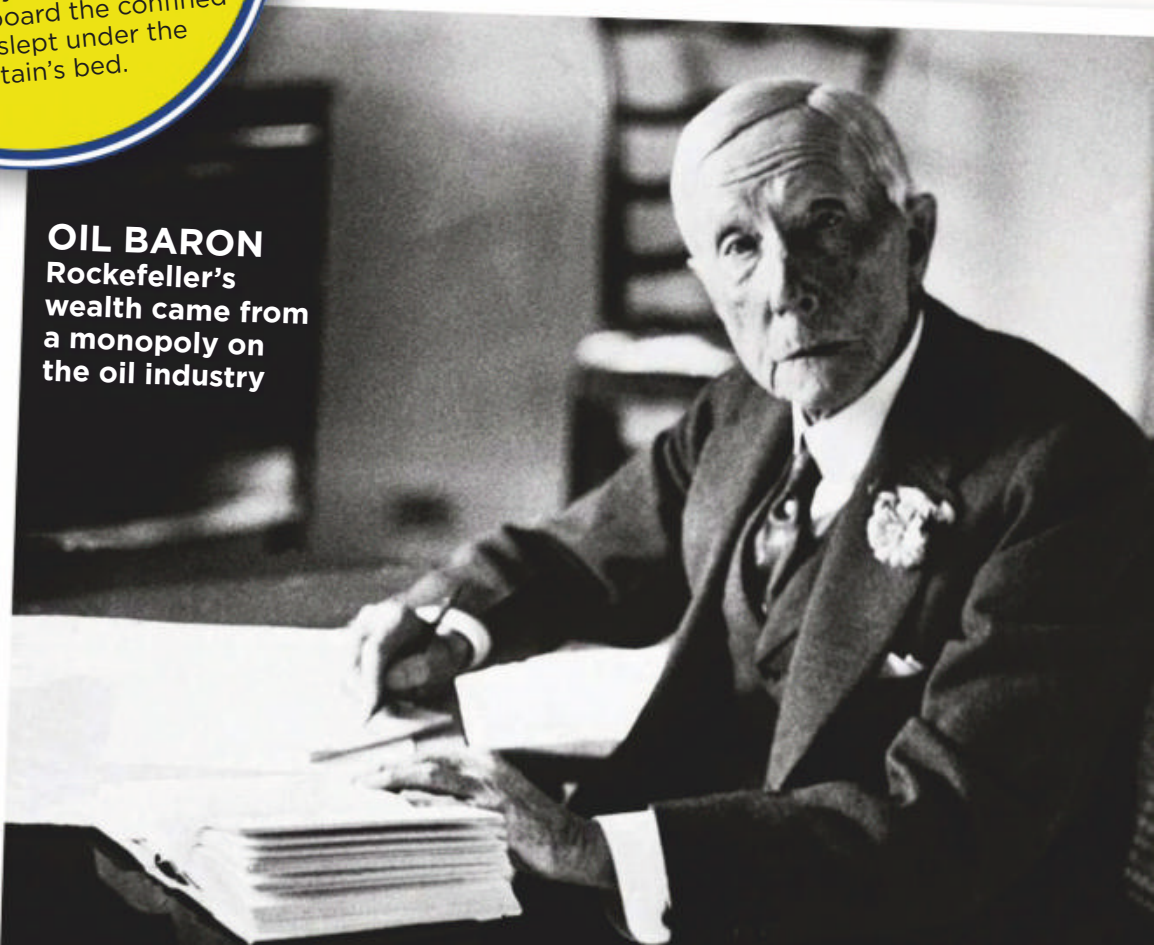
DID YOU KNOW?

DEER OF THE DEEP
In 1941, the crew of British submarine HMS *Trident* were given an unusual gift by a Soviet admiral: a reindeer. Named Pollyanna, she spent six weeks aboard the confined sub and slept under the captain’s bed.

WHO WAS THE FIRST BILLIONAIRE?

This isn’t about who could be counted as a billionaire once their fortune has been converted into today’s money – so no Marcus Licinius Crassus here. It’s about who was the first to hit the magic ten figures. According to US newspapers of 29 September 1916, John D Rockefeller became the first billionaire when share prices of Standard Oil Company had shot up the previous day. Although there are many – including Rockefeller’s own son – who think the newspapers had exaggerated. Ron Chernow, in his biography of the wealthy industrialist, claimed the Rockefeller fortune peaked at around \$900 million in 1913. (Don’t feel too sorry for him – that was worth nearly 2.5 per cent of the national economy.) If so, we need to look at another successful American entrepreneur: Henry Ford. The automobile and assembly line maestro crossed the billion mark in the 1920s. When asked by a reporter how it felt to be a billionaire, he famously muttered: “Oh sh*t!”

OIL BARON
Rockefeller’s wealth came from a monopoly on the oil industry





YE OLDE FUN
Cribbage is believed to be largely unchanged since the 17th century

700

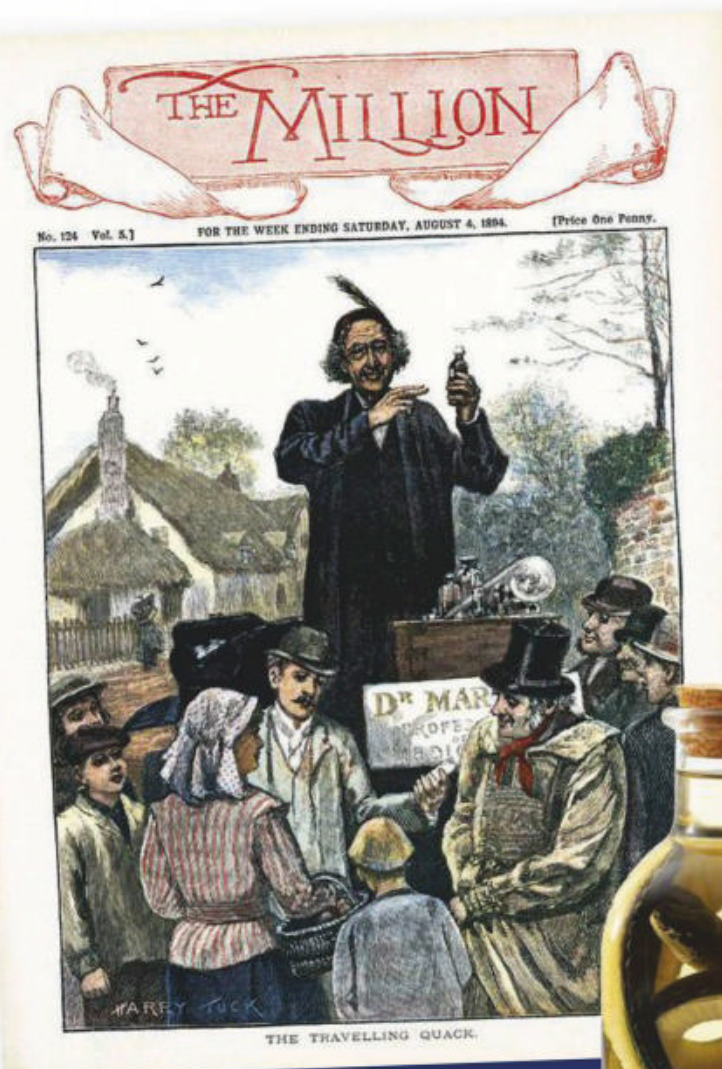
The amount (in millions of tonnes) of carbon dioxide removed from the atmosphere – to the benefit of the environment – by Genghis Khan laying waste to land and civilisations.

Why do we say **level pegging**?



The likely origin of the phrase should be instantly clear to avid players of 'Britain's national card game', cribbage, especially those with a proper scoring board. Points are won by grouping cards in a player's hand, with the help of a face-up card in the middle, to make a total of 15, pairs or runs. These are totted up by placing a peg along the lines of holes, called streets, on the distinctive looking scoring board. As you can now guess, if the scores are tied the pegs are at the same level. There it is, we're now all in the know – we're level pegging, you could say.

ALAMY X1, GETTY IMAGES X6



VIPERS, THE LOT OF THEM
Unscrupulous peddlers would sell anything in the name of a cure

WHY WEREN'T WOMEN ALLOWED ON STAGE?



Well, the short answer is that women have been denied countless rights, opportunities and professions permitted to men throughout history. During the time of Shakespeare, acting was not well-regarded as a profession and was certainly deemed unsuitable for women, not least as the regular travel

would have left them unsupervised. Instead, young, high-voiced boys in women's clothing and wigs usually played the female roles.

It wouldn't be until 1660 and the raft of changes that came with the restoration of the monarchy that women could finally, openly, tread the boards.

AN EQUAL MATCH
On stage, women proved just as capable as men – this is Sarah Siddons, perhaps the 18th century's most famous tragedienne



DID SALESMEN REALLY SELL SNAKE OIL?



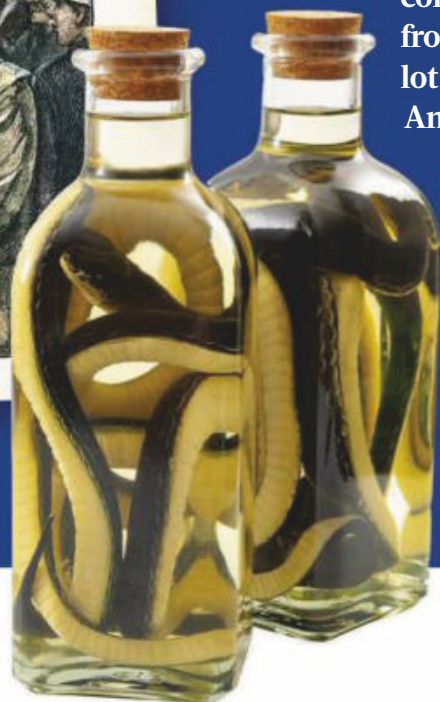
Would you trust a tonic bought from a less-than-credible salesman at a travelling show to cure your ailments, if you were told it contained oils extracted from a rattlesnake? Well, a lot of folk in 19th-century America did.

Snake oil salesmen – a term now used to refer to charlatans peddling their fraudulent wares – got the idea from Chinese labourers working on the First Transcontinental Railroad. They used the oils produced by

the Chinese water snake, rich in omega-3 fatty acids, to soothe sore muscles or treat arthritis.

The problem was that the US didn't have any Chinese water snakes. Salesmen looking to get rich quick by brewing their own knock-off elixirs therefore had to make do with a plentiful native species, the rattlesnake – even if it didn't have the same medicinal properties. Alcohol, cocaine and opium were some of the ingredients added to give the concoctions more of a kick. Soon, most snake oils contained no actual snake oil. No matter: a splash of razzmatazz salesmanship made these cure-alls a success.

It wouldn't be until the turn of the century that reports and exposés really began scrutinising the benefits, which led to the 1906 Pure Food and Drug Act and the creation of the Food and Drug Administration.



WHAT WAS GREEK FIRE?

🎯 Napalm was an invention of 20th-century warfare, but the deadly incendiary substance had an ancient and mysterious ancestor. Greek fire, developed in the Byzantine Empire of the seventh century, was a devastating weapon capable of being fired through tubes like a flamethrower, or hurled grenade-style in pots. It stuck to and burned everything, and couldn't be doused by water, making it especially useful in naval battles.

In the AD 670s, the Byzantines repelled an Arab fleet attacking

Constantinople with siphons mounted to their ships – the beginning of its dominance in its arsenal, which helped the empire survive until the 15th century.

But then Greek fire disappeared. After being created, supposedly by a Jewish refugee called Callinicus of Heliopolis, its ingredients became a state secret. The recipe was eventually lost. While petroleum, naphtha, quicklime and sulphur are educated guesses, the exact composition of Greek fire remains unknown. That's probably for the best.



FIRE HOSE

The Byzantines invented what might be described as the first flamethrower

DID YOU KNOW?

CAN-DO ATTITUDE

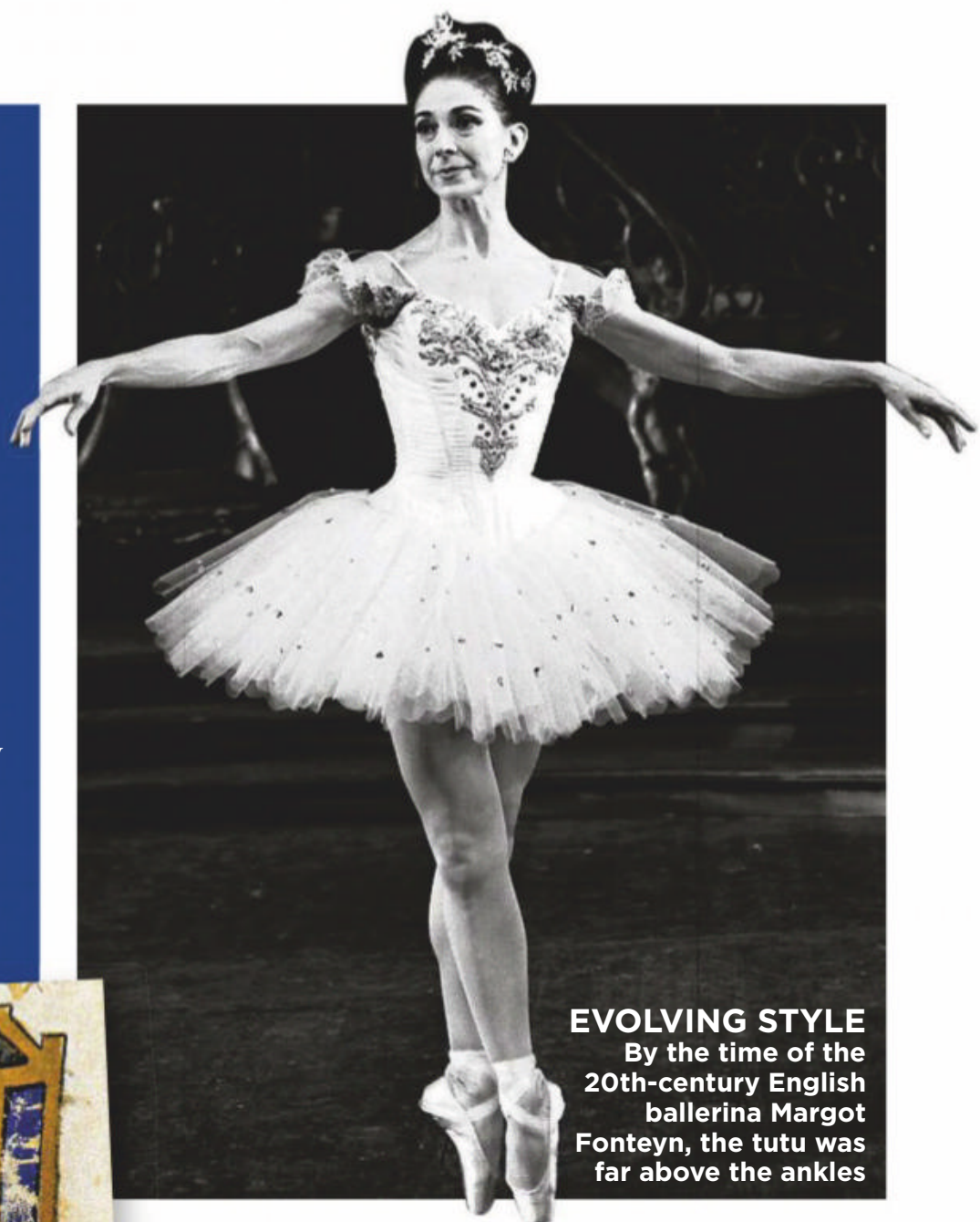
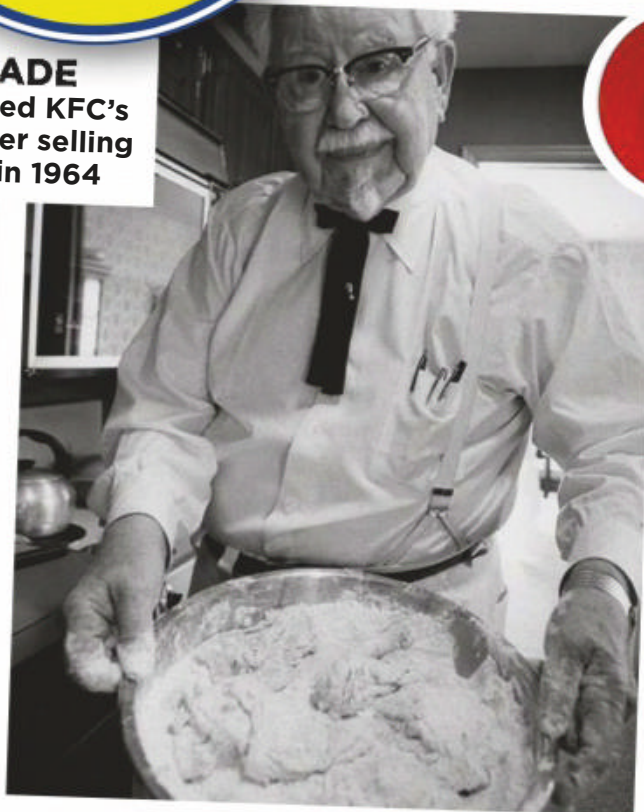
The first can openers were patented in the mid-19th century, more than 50 years after canned food was introduced to Britain, France and the US, and around 80 years after the Dutch had begun canning salmon.

Was Colonel Sanders a real colonel?

🎯 Harland Sanders dropped out of school and had a hard time holding down jobs (from farmhand and streetcar conductor to insurance salesman and lawyer) before finding his Kentucky-Fried-Chicken-based calling at the age of 40.

He did have a spell in the US Army in 1906, but it was brief and required him to falsify his documents as he was only 16. Needless to say, he was no military colonel. Instead, Sanders proudly held the honorary title of Kentucky Colonel. State governor Ruby Laffoon awarded him this commission in 1935 in recognition of his finger-lickin' service to the community with his first fast-food chicken restaurant in North Corbin.

SPICE TRADE
Sanders remained KFC's symbol even after selling the company in 1964



EVOLVING STYLE

By the time of the 20th-century English ballerina Margot Fonteyn, the tutu was far above the ankles

WHO INVENTED THE TUTU?

🎯 Let's get to the en pointe here: the iconic ballerina attire made its debut at the Paris Opera in 1832. Celebrated Swedish dancer Marie Taglioni appeared on stage for *La Sylphide* wearing a tight-fitting bodice and a bell-shaped skirt cut so high that it revealed her ankles. The outfit, which became known as the romantic tutu, had been designed by Eugène Lami and went on to define the style of ballet. The tutus kept getting shorter, with more and more frills and ruffles, to make movement easier and to show off the skills of the dancers. But the tutu wasn't always a practical garment. In 1862, Emma Livry's skirt caught fire during a rehearsal. She had stepped too close to an exposed gas light, and died of her wounds a few months later.

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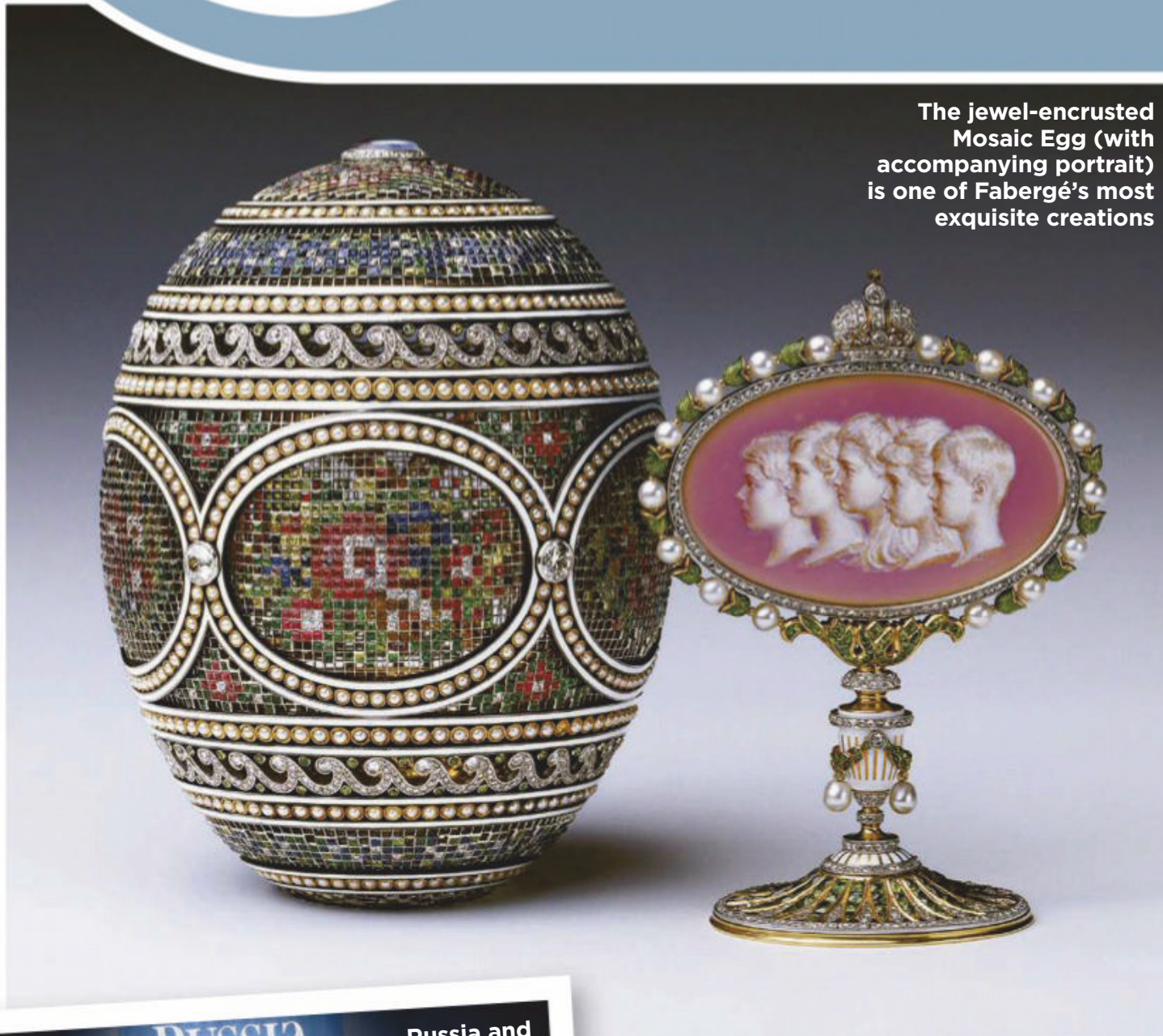
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exquisite creations



Russia and
Britain share a
long history

EXHIBITION

Russia, Royalty and the Romanovs

Runs until 3 November at Palace
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Portraits, furnishings
and personal items
are on show

For centuries, blood, diplomacy
and art have connected
the British and Russian
royal families, a relationship
which forms the subject of
current a Royal Collection
Trust exhibition. Highlights
among the wealth of artefacts
on show include precious
miniature masterpieces by
jeweller Karl Gustavovich
Fabergé, and a Russian-style
dress worn by George IV's
daughter, Charlotte.

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women in the army p82



TV & RADIO

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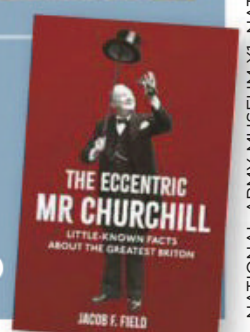
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releases....p90



NATIONAL ARMY MUSEUM X1, NATIONAL TRUST IMAGES/DAVID SELLMAN X1, BBC/LUKAS SALNA X1, © ROYAL COLLECTION TRUST/HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II 2019 X3

Women of the Auxiliary Territorial Service, which merged with the WRAC, working on a Churchill tank in 1942





EXHIBITION

Rise of the Lionesses: 70 Years of the Women's Royal Army Corps

At the National Army Museum, London, until 20 October
Find out more at www.nam.ac.uk/whats-on

To celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Women's Royal Army Corps, this exhibition explores not only the contributions women have made to the British armed forces, but how their roles and the perceptions of women in combat have changed. Women from all walks of life – right to the top, as the chassis used by a young Princess Elizabeth in her World War II training demonstrates – can tell a remarkable story of courage, commitment and camaraderie.



Museums are bursting with collections of hidden treasures that can be seen thanks to Heritage Open Days

FESTIVAL

Heritage Open Days

At locations across England from 13-22 September
Find an event near you at www.heritageopendays.org.uk

England's largest free history festival returns for its 25th year, giving behind-the-scenes access to museums, archives and other historic sites not normally open to the public. With more than 5,000 events across the country, there's bound to be something for all the family. Dress up as a gladiator at Welwyn Roman Baths in Hertfordshire, enjoy a medieval tournament at Dore in Yorkshire, or take part in an archaeological dig in Wiltshire alongside experts at Avebury. The theme of this year's Heritage Open Days is 'People Power' – celebrating communities, groups and individuals who have created positive change throughout history.



Younger visitors can immerse themselves in the history of England, from Roman gladiators to medieval knights and beyond



Dan Jones delves into the Crusades and their legacies

EVENT

Dan Jones: Crusaders

On 9 September, 7pm, at the British Library, London
www.bl.uk/events/dan-jones-crusaders

To accompany his new book, *Crusaders*, historian and broadcaster Dan Jones is giving a talk on the 300 years of religious wars. The Crusades left an enduring mark on the relations between the Muslim World and Christian and Jewish West, which can still be felt today.

EXHIBITION

Agatha Christie: Unfinished Portrait

12 September to 25 November at Torre Abbey, Torquay. Find out more at www.torre-abbey.org.uk

Where better to uncover the life of one of the most widely published authors of all time than in her childhood town? Agatha Christie, the 'Queen of Crime' and creator of Hercule Poirot and Miss Marple, gives her own, inimitable voice to the display, with each photo accompanied by a quote either from her published works or personal correspondence.



Piecing together the lives of the *Mary Rose* crew is an ongoing process

EXHIBITION

The Many Faces of Tudor England

Runs until 31 December at the Mary Rose Museum, Portsmouth. Book tickets at www.maryrose.org/faces

The latest scientific and genealogical research has unearthed tantalising clues into the crew of the *Mary Rose*, leading this exhibition to question current assumptions of diversity in Tudor England. Henry VIII's beloved warship sank in 1545 in the Solent, where it remained until being raised in 1982. Now, the identities of the crew, long thought to have been British, are better understood than ever as the new findings reveal many to have European and even North African heritage. Interactive displays help uncover the stories of the crew and allow visitors to get up close with a reconstruction of one of them, Henry.

EXHIBITION

The Sun

Science and Industry Museum, Manchester, until 5 January
www.scienceandindustrymuseum.org.uk

Every human being that has lived, and will live, owes their existence to the Sun. More than that, the star and solar events have helped us tell the time or date events precisely. Or, in the case of solar eclipses, the Sun has been the harbinger of omens – which once led to two armies calling a truce during a battle in ancient Turkey. This major exhibition explores the science of the Sun, but also humankind's changing relationship with our life-giving star.



A 19th-century clock showing the motions of the Earth and Moon around the Sun

▶ ALSO LOOK OUT FOR

▶ The Power of Pilgrimage – a new exhibition space is now open at St Albans Cathedral, celebrating the monastic life of the abbey and the beautiful manuscripts created there.
www.stalbanscathedral.org

▶ Top Secret: From Ciphers to Cyber Security – uncover the world of codebreaking and secret communications at the Science Museum, London. www.sciencemuseum.org.uk

Her photos show much more of the personality of Agatha Christie (middle)

TV AND RADIO

The hottest documentaries, podcasts and period dramas

**ONE
TO
WATCH**

Season five sees Tommy Shelby (Cillian Murphy) expand his empire – by becoming an MP



THE BOYS ARE BACK IN TOWN

Peaky Blinders

BBC One, scheduled for August

Clever, imaginative, ruthless and fiercely loyal to his family, Tommy Shelby (Cillian Murphy) is one of the most memorable creations in recent British television. He is also, as the gangster saga returns for a much-anticipated fifth season, an MP learning to cope with, in the words of the show's creator Steven Knight, "the outlaws and wildness and gangsterism of the House of Commons".

In Knight's fictional take on the turbulent early 1930s, Shelby's constituency is adjacent to that of Oswald Mosley (Sam Claflin), the real-life British politician infamous for leading the British Union of Fascists, which at its peak attracted thousands of people to mass rallies.

Mosley sees Shelby as a potential ally. "What I wanted to do was confront Tommy, with his vague morality at best, with something that even he needs to analyse to decide, 'Is this the line, can I go beyond this?'" says Knight.

The writer is currently at work on scripts for the sixth, and penultimate, series of *Peaky Blinders*.

►► Turn to page 43 for an A-Z of gangs and gangsters



Aunt Polly (Helen McCrory) has a new look for season five



Police in riot gear watch an angry crowd during the Ulster riots in Londonderry

IT STARTS HERE Breakdown

Radio 4, scheduled for
Monday 12 August

It's 50 years since rioting broke out in Northern Ireland, the culmination of weeks of rising sectarian tension. It left eight dead and more than 750 injured, 133 with gunshot wounds, and has subsequently come to be seen as marking the beginning of the Troubles. Over five weekday episodes, *Breakdown* traces what happened through a mix of narration, state-of-the-art sound design, on-location interviews and previously unheard testimony from the 1969 Scarman Tribunal.

FLY ON THE WALL As Others See Us

Radio 4, scheduled for
Monday 2 September

What do people who live in foreign parts make of Britain? It's a theme explored by art historian Neil MacGregor, director of Berlin's Humboldt Institute, in a series that says much about how British history intersects with the histories of other nations, often in ways we don't fully appreciate in the UK. For the programme on Australia, for example, MacGregor speaks to Quentin Bryce, former governor-general, who explains how Britain's decision to join the European Union in 1973 had a huge impact on Australia's farmers.

POWER GRAB

The Rise of the Nazis

BBC Two, scheduled for early September

The Germany of the Weimar Republic was, in many respects, the most liberal democracy of its era, even now associated with the bohemian nightlife captured by Christopher Isherwood in *Goodbye To Berlin*. So how did such a country come under the totalitarian sway of the Nazis?

This new series looks in detail at key events leading up to the outbreak of World War II. Drawing on the insights of leading historians, the series also explores why, while some embraced a brutal and racist ideology, others found the moral courage to resist.



In Hitler, Germany had voted for a chancellor openly opposed to democracy



Inmates at the HKP 562 labour camp in Vilnius were forced into backbreaking work

MOST RIGHTEOUS

The Good Nazi

Yesterday, scheduled for August

Drafted into the Wehrmacht in World War II, Major Karl Plagge (1897-1957) was sent to work in Nazi-occupied Lithuania. Here, he set up the HKP 562 forced labour camp in Vilnius, where he attempted to shield Jewish workers from the murderous attentions of the SS. This documentary explores how Plagge, despite working within the Nazi system, came to be honoured as Righteous Among the Nations, someone who risked his own life to protect Jews during the Holocaust.

FRANK ABOUT FRANCO

The Truth About Franco: Spain's Forgotten Dictatorship

PBS America, scheduled for Monday 12 August

For close to four decades in the aftermath of Spain's bitter civil war, General Francisco Franco ruled as a dictator. Even today, more than 40 years after his death, many in the country have yet to come to terms with the legacies of his brutal rule. And yet, paradoxically, he is also someone who comes down through the years as a shadowy, indistinct figure. Shown over successive nights, a series that tries to make sense of an enigmatic figure.



Franco turned Spain into a one-party state

► ALSO LOOK OUT FOR

- In *An Economic History of the Second World War* (Radio 4, scheduled for weekdays from Monday 19 August), Duncan Weldon considers just how ready – or otherwise – the governments of 1939 were ready to put their economies on a war footing.
- Another weekday series, *Our House* (Radio 4, scheduled for Monday 26 August), focuses on the economic opportunities and challenges faced by ordinary Britons in recent decades.

FEEDING ON FAME

Visitors to Botallack increased after 1865, when the Prince and Princess of Wales – later Edward VII and Queen Alexandra – paid a visit. So many people wanted to follow in their royal footsteps that the mine began charging a guinea per head for a tour.



BRITAIN'S TREASURES... BOTALLACK MINE Cornwall

Get a glimpse into Cornwall's mining past, against the dramatic coastline of Poldark country

GETTING THERE

Botallack Mine is on the west coast of Cornwall. Follow the A3701 out of Penzance towards St Just and then onto the B3306 towards Botallack.



OPENING TIMES AND PRICES

The ruins are free to walk around and are open to the elements. The Count House workshop and café is open 10am-5pm in summer, 11am-3pm during winter.

FIND OUT MORE

www.nationaltrust.org.uk/botallack

Cornwall has a colourful history of smuggling, piracy and mining, and though much of the landscape has been left unspoilt, there are many remnants of its industrial past. This dramatic coastline was the inspiration for Winston Graham's *Poldark* novels, set in 18th-century Cornwall and which have since been made into a BBC TV series.

The Tin Coast – part of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage site – still retains glimpses of Cornwall's tin and copper mining heritage. Running from St Just to Pendeen, along the west coast, Botallack

is considered one of the best-preserved examples of a Cornish tin mine.

Early records suggest there was tin mining in the area from at least the 1500s, but evidence of Cornish tin trading dates back thousands of years. Archaeological evidence indicates that tin may have been mined here as long ago as the Roman era or even Bronze Age.

By the 19th century, there were more than 2,000 tin mines in the county. Botallack, near St Just, is a former submarine mine, meaning its tunnels stretch out under the sea, in this case for around half a mile. Miners mostly relied on hammers, chisels and gunpowder

to get the ore out of the ground. It's believed that during the mine's lifetime, 14,500 tonnes of tin and 20,000 tonnes of copper were produced at Botallack, as well as 1,500 tones of arsenic. This poisonous element – a by-product of tin and copper mining – was used in paint until the end of the 19th century, and in weed killers until the 1940s. Mining was already a dangerous occupation, but this added hazard meant that miners had to ensure that any exposed skin was covered in clay, and that they covered their mouth and nose with rags.

Conditions in the mines were extreme – temperatures would



Poldark has been filmed in Cornwall since its inception – you can spot two wheals in the background of this shot

The ruined engine houses of Wheal Edward and Wheal Owles stand as reminders of the industry that once thrived here

WHAT TO LOOK FOR...



1 CROWNS ENGINE HOUSE
These iconic engine houses are the most familiar sights from Botallack. The engines pumped water from the mine and powered the winches that lifted materials from within.



2 ARSENIC LABYRINTH
This is where the deadly poison was collected after the tin ore was heated. Miners would go in and scrape it off the walls – just one teaspoon of it could kill six men.



4 COUNT HOUSE
This grand house was the base of operations for the mine, where all financial and operational matters were dealt with. Now, it houses a café.



5 WORKSHOP
Originally where the carpenters would work and the mining horses were kept, the workshop now provides additional information about Cornwall's mining history.



3 WHEAL OWLES
This will be familiar to fans of the *Poldark* TV series, as it has starred as both Wheal Leisure and Wheal Grace. 'Wheal' is a Cornish word that means mine or place of work.

“Botallack’s tunnels stretch half a mile under the sea”

soar quickly and ventilation was poor. The only light was from candles, which were often blown out by draughts. The ladders used to descend down the shafts could also be precarious as one wrong step or broken rung could equal a devastating fall. Those working above ground – often women – escaped the terrors below, but were still exposed to the harsh elements of the Atlantic coast.

The ruins at Botallack include the engine houses of the Crowns mine as well as the remnants of Wheal Owles mine, where tragedy struck in 1893. In January of that year, it was closed permanently after the shaft flooded, killing 19 men and a young boy.

The count house at Botallack was used as an office for the

purser – the person in charge of accounts and financial matters – and managerial staff at the mine. It was also where the miners collected their wages. The house was grand in its design, compared to others in the area – this was intended to instil faith in the mine in the minds of the shareholders. The count house workshop now serves tea and cake for visitors to the Cornish coast, but it was once a stable for the mine horses and the carpenter's workshop.

A pumping engine was built at the base of the cliffs in the early 1800s, but this was later replaced by the engine houses that can still be seen today. Known as the Crowns Pumping Engine Houses, they perch precariously on the cliffside. Their dramatic location

makes them a popular photograph opportunity and has seen them become television stars. In the current BBC series *Poldark*, the ruins around Botallack play a starring role as Wheal Leisure, the mine that Ross Poldark resurrects on his return to England. Botallack was also used during the filming of the original 1970s series.

Botallack mine closed in 1895 due to a decrease in tin and copper prices. Many other mines across Cornwall had already closed by this time. 📍

GET HOOKED

WATCH

 The fifth and final series of *Poldark* is currently airing on Sunday evenings at 9pm on BBC One.

WHY NOT VISIT...

Other historical sites in Cornwall

LEVANT MINE

For avid *Poldark* fans, the nearby Levant Mine is another series filming location – it was the Tressiders Rolling Mill.
www.nationaltrust.org.uk/levant-mine-and-beam-engine

BALLOWALL BARROW

Perched on the edge of the cliffs is an intriguing Bronze Age tomb where pottery and bones have been found.
www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/ballowall-barrow

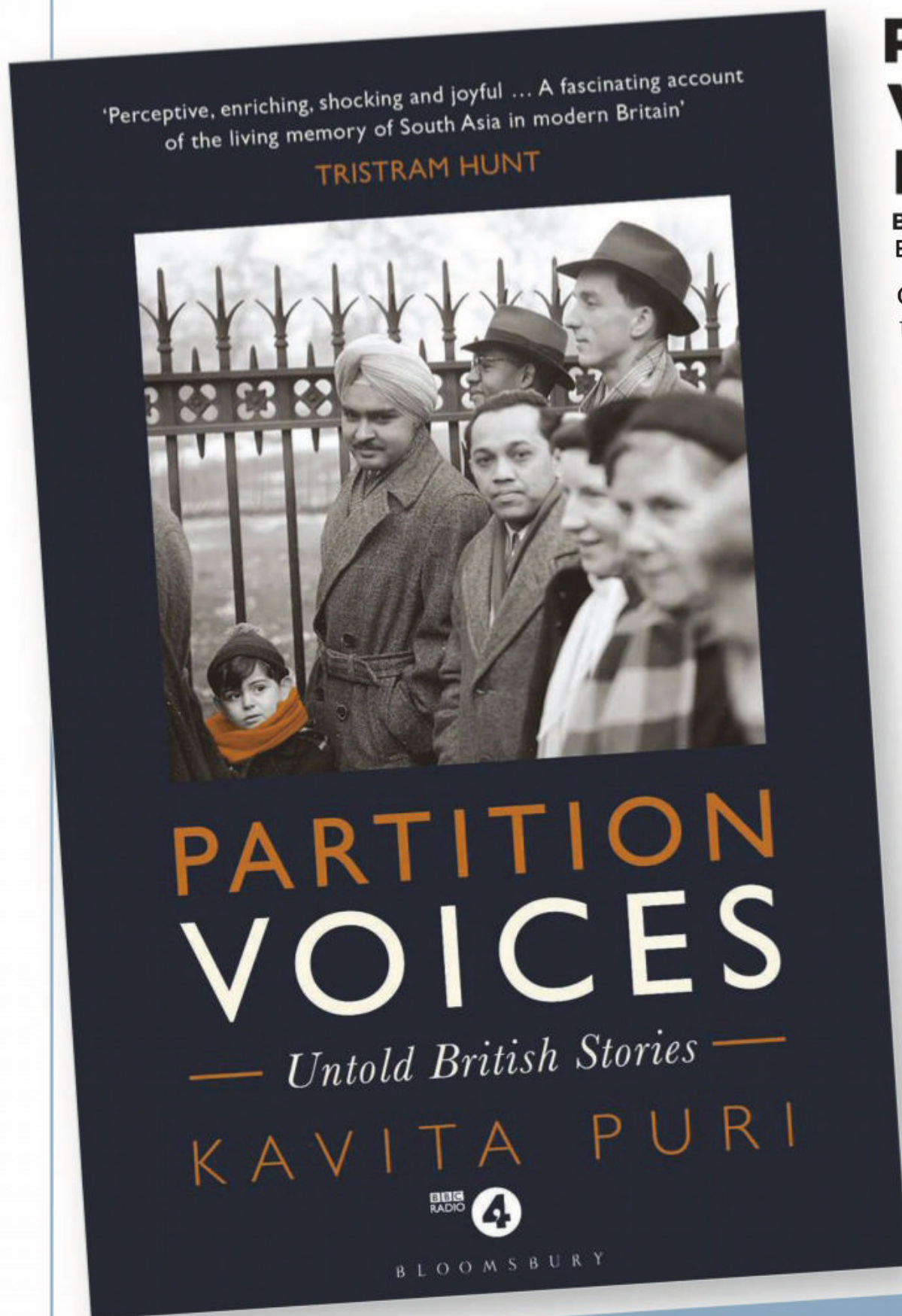
ST MICHAEL'S MOUNT

Across the water from Penzance lies the tidal island and castle of St Michael's Mount – legendary home of the giant from the fairy-tale Jack the Giant Killer.
www.nationaltrust.org.uk/st-michaels-mount

BOOKS

This month's best historical reads

**BOOK
OF THE
MONTH**

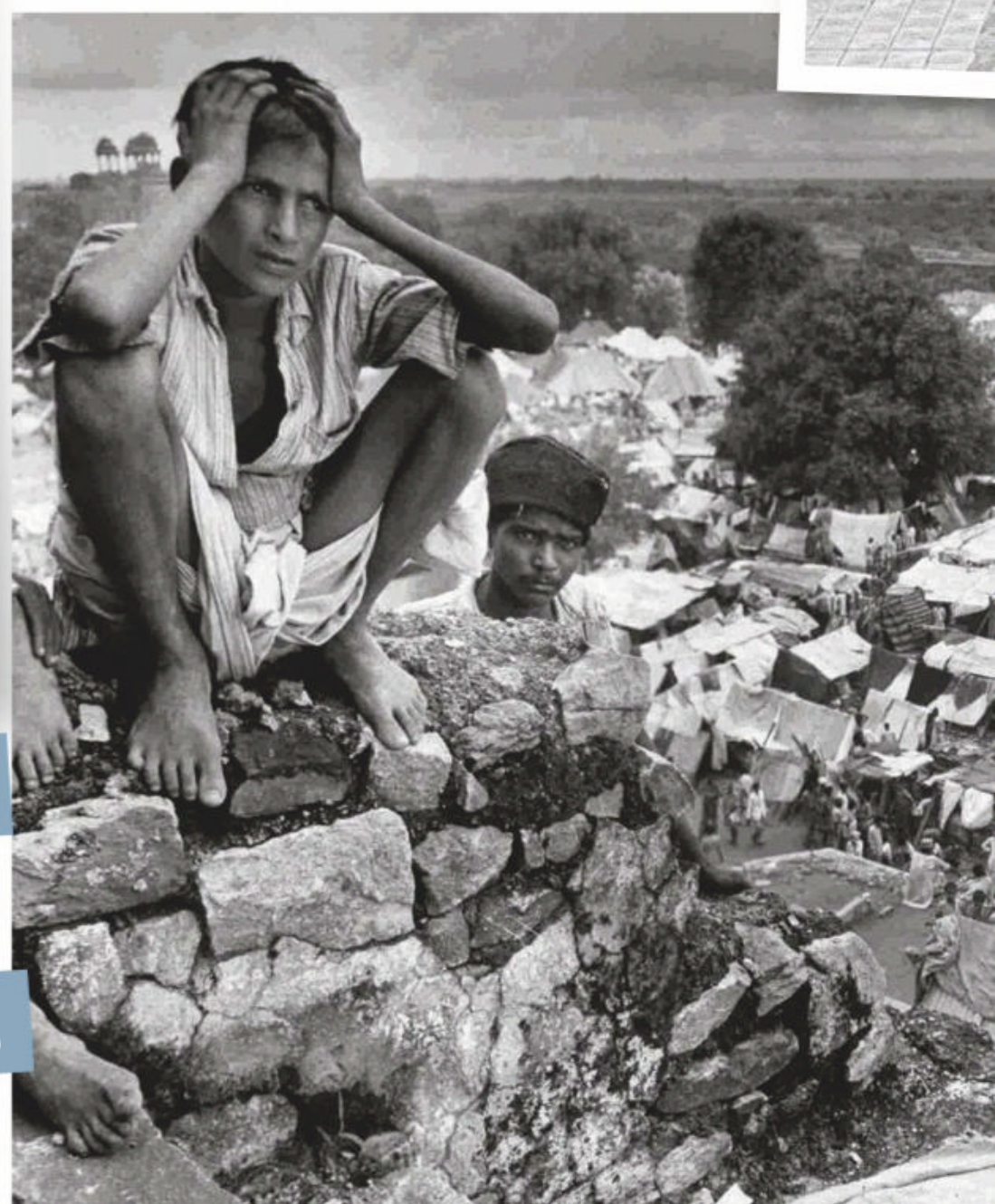


Partition Voices: Untold British Stories

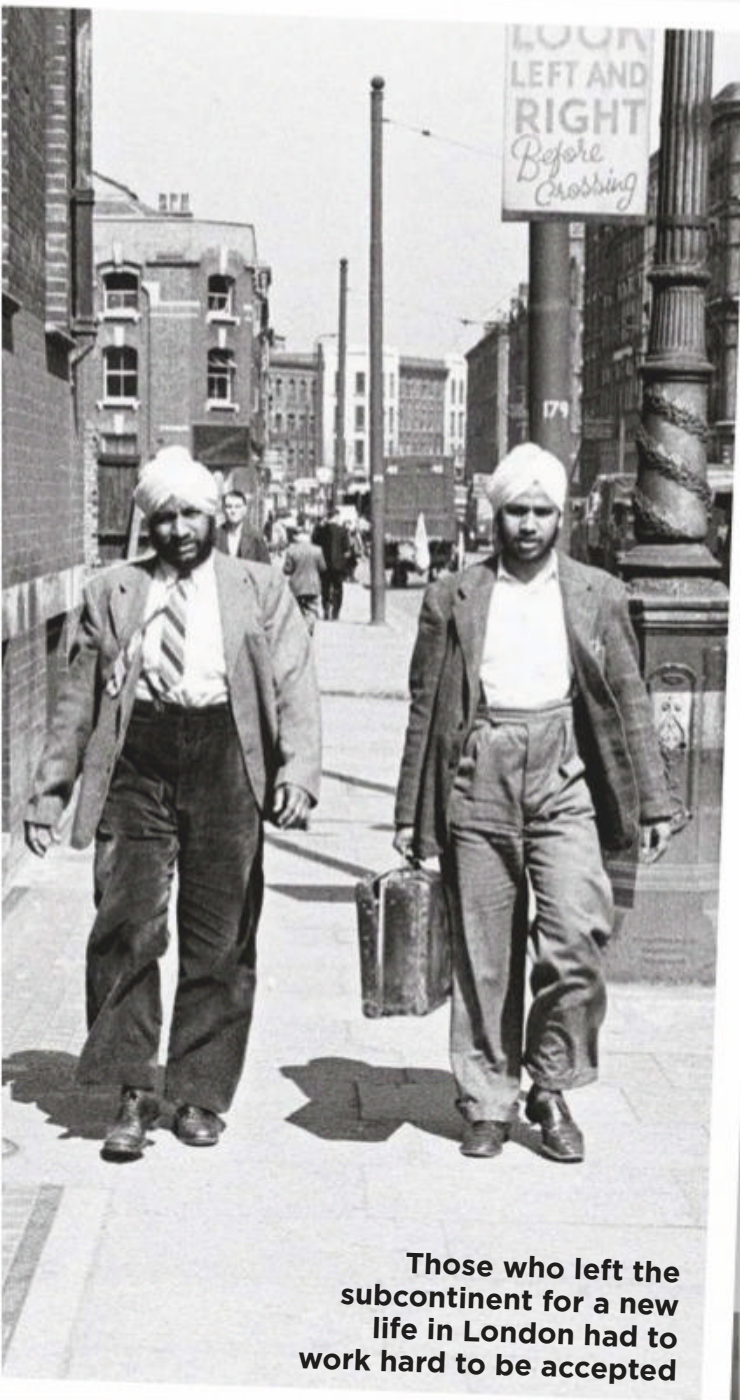
By Kavita Puri

Bloomsbury, £20, hardback, 320 pages

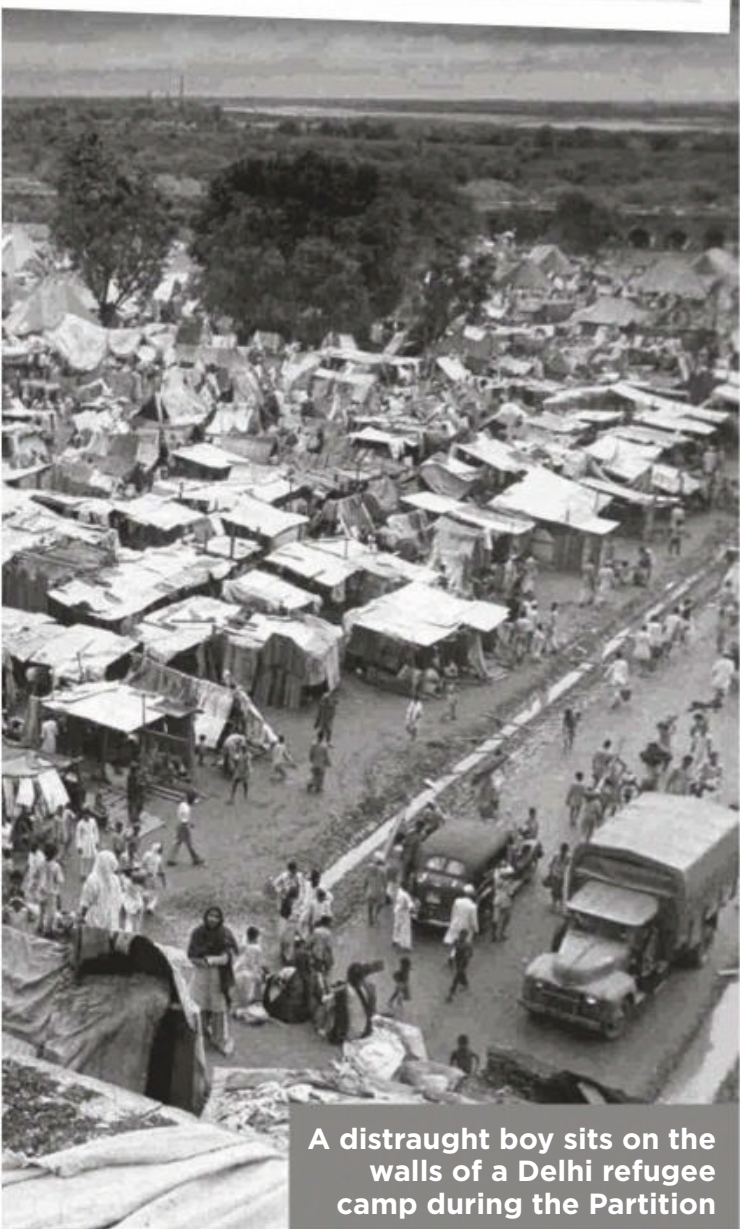
On 15 August 1947, British India was split in two, creating two new dominions: one majority Hindu, the other majority Muslim. The Partition, as it was known, had other effects: it led to the deaths of around a million people, and the displacement of millions more. The violence and refugee crisis left a lasting mark on both dominions – India and Pakistan – as well as the people who experienced them. This book by BBC journalist Kavita Puri, which accompanies the recent Radio 4 series of the same name, tells the stories of those who moved to Britain and the pain and loss they experienced. It's moving, thought-provoking stuff.



“Telling the stories of those who moved to Britain and the pain and loss they experienced, this is moving, thought-provoking stuff”



Those who left the subcontinent for a new life in London had to work hard to be accepted



A distraught boy sits on the walls of a Delhi refugee camp during the Partition

MEET THE AUTHOR

BBC journalist **Kavita Puri** explains why The Partition should be remembered as a transformative moment in world history

What were the effects of the Partition, and why has its memory so often been shrouded in silence?

The Partition resulted in the largest migration – outside war and famine – that the world has ever seen. In the months that followed, it's estimated that between ten and 12 million people who found themselves a minority in the new countries went on the move: Muslims to Pakistan, Hindus and Sikhs to India. It was accompanied by terrible violence. Around a million people are thought to have been killed in communal fighting, and tens of thousands of women and girls were raped and abducted.

Many of those whose lives were disrupted by partition moved to post-war Britain, but they didn't speak of that time. They were busy getting on with their lives in their new country, and worked hard to be accepted. But they were also bound up in shame and honour: shame of what they had witnessed, and the violence that had sometimes been perpetrated by family members. These were – and still are – difficult, painful, traumatic things to talk about. But those memories were also shrouded in an institutional silence: no one talked of the end of empire, their children were not taught it in schools, and there are no museums or memorials in Britain to the Partition.

What is the legacy of the Partition in Britain, and why is it important to tell these stories?

Seventy years on, elderly survivors have begun to talk about their experiences – and people have finally started asking them. Oral history projects are taking place across Britain to capture these experiences before it is too late. These people were witnesses to one of the most tumultuous events of the 20th century. It matters that their descendants know their history, and that within wider society we can understand what that generation lived through.

What did your interviews with people who had experienced the Partition reveal?

The statistics for partition are overwhelming, but behind every number is a story. There is the trauma that people experienced, but also a deep sense of loss: of friendships, of physical homes and of homeland. What was revealing was when people talked of 'home' it often referred to the place they left 70 years ago, even if they had not been back in all that time. Some wanted to return to visit a parent's grave, to see a tree they climbed as a child, or to see if their best friend was still alive.

How would you like this book to change people's impression of this period of history?

Partition was a defining moment for people from the Indian subcontinent, permanently shaping the lives of people who lived through it, as well as those of their children and grandchildren. It is so easy to focus on divisions between India and Pakistan, or divisions between people of different religions, but what interviewees wanted to remember was a time before division, when people of different faiths lived largely peacefully alongside each other.

I learned, as I was making the radio series and coverage of the anniversary for BBC News, how few people now know about the Partition. These former

subjects of the British empire are now British citizens, meaning British and South Asian history is profoundly connected. Just as we learn about black history, so too should we learn about South Asian history. How else can we understand why Britain looks the way it does today?



“There is a deep sense of loss: of friendships, of physical homes and of homeland”



Listen to Kavita Puri's three-part series *Partition Voices* on Radio 4 at www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b090rri0

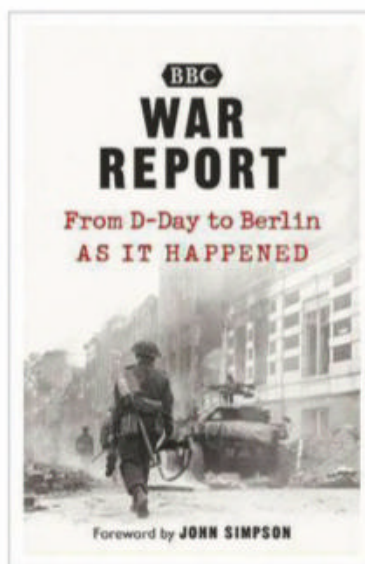


The Fens: Discovering England's Ancient Depths

By Francis Pryor

Head of Zeus, £25, hardback, 416 pages

This is a personal take on the history of the Fens, an area of eastern England whose story is dominated by the encroaching sea. Archaeologist Francis Pryor, who made his name through his discoveries in the area, takes us through the area's history from the Bronze Age to Victorian industry – and his own connection to it. It's an elegant account of a region that, as he puts it, “has inhabited my soul”.



War Report: From D-Day to Berlin as it Happened

Foreword by John Simpson

BBC Books, £10.99, paperback, 512 pages

First broadcast on D-Day, 6 June 1944, *War Report* was produced by pioneering BBC Radio journalists on the front lines of World War II. Their dispatches drew an audience of up to 15 million people, providing first-hand insights into the dying days of the conflict. This book gathers together those insights, together with a foreword by current BBC News world affairs editor John Simpson.

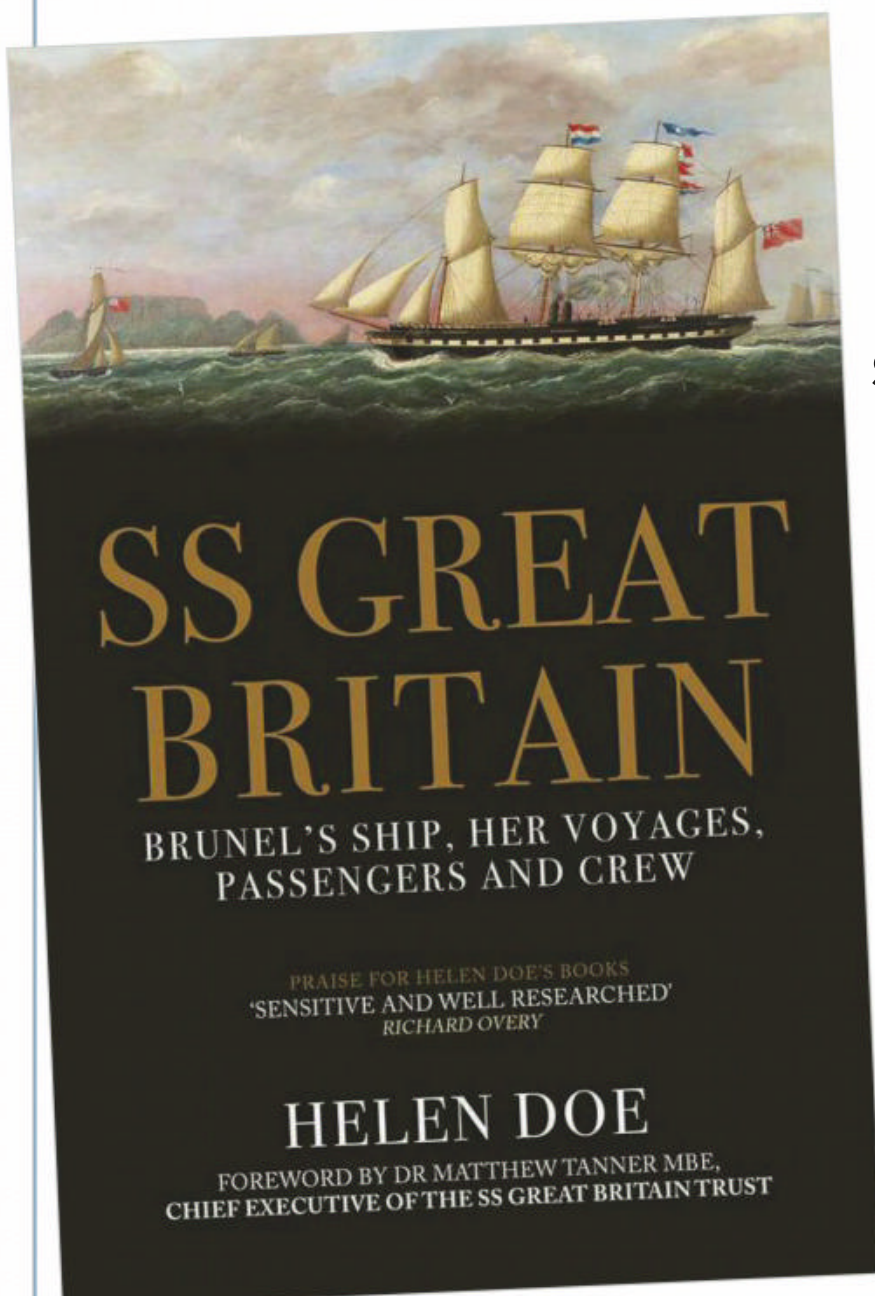


The Eccentric Mr Churchill

By Jacob F Field

Michael O'Mara, £9.99, hardback, 192 pages

Setting out to reveal ‘little-known facts’ about Winston Churchill is quite the ambition: the World War II prime minister is one of the most famous people in British history. So, sensibly, this collection of vignettes delves heavily into his personal life and experiences before the war. If you've ever wanted to know how thick Churchill preferred his sandwiches or why he quit his flying lessons, this is the book for you.

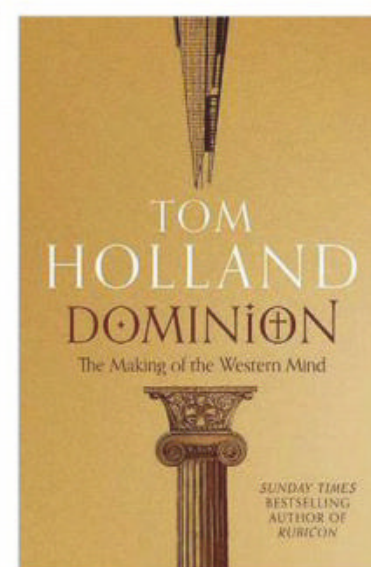


SS Great Britain: Brunel's Ship, Her Voyages, Passengers and Crew

By Helen Doe

Amberley, £20, hardback, 304 pages

One of Isambard Kingdom Brunel's most famous achievements, *SS Great Britain* was the largest vessel afloat at the time of its launch in 1843. It carried travellers across the Atlantic and emigrants to Australia, before being used as a floating warehouse and coal hulk. This enthusiastic profile focuses more on the human stories associated with the vessel than its technical details, charting the experiences of those who sailed aboard via first-hand sources.



Dominion: The Making of the Western Mind

By Tom Holland

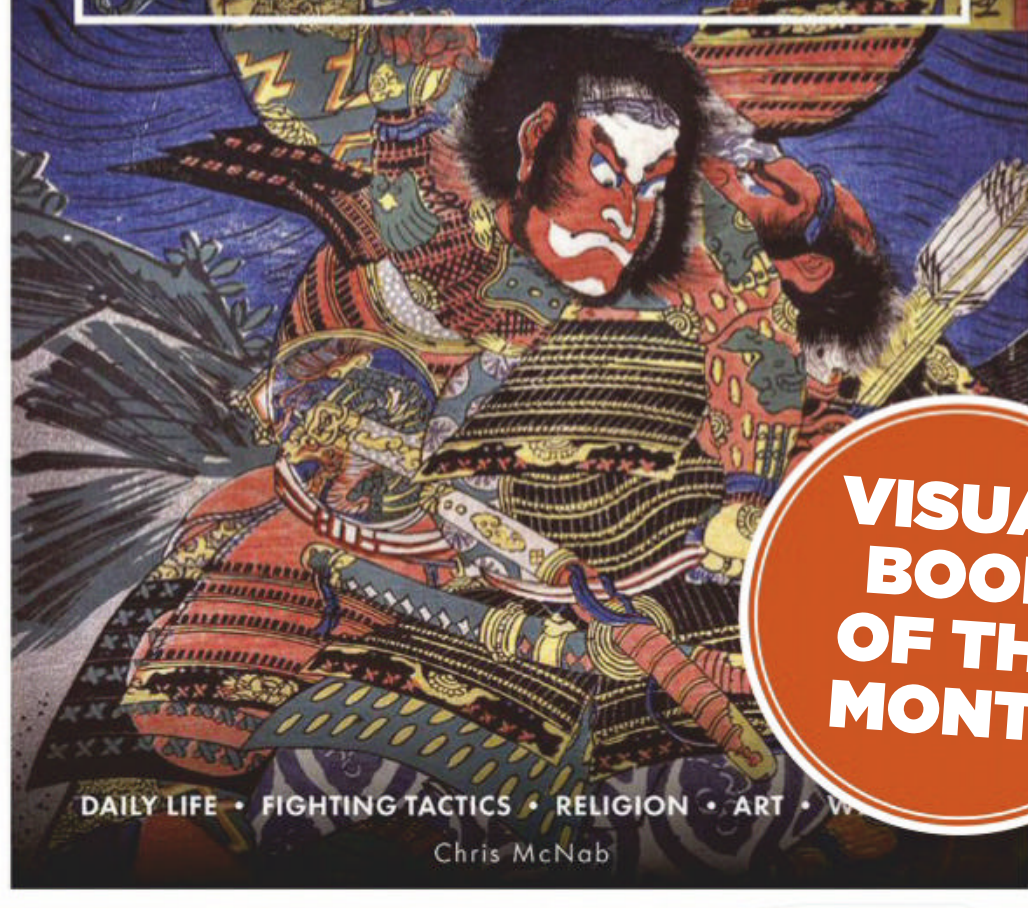
Little, Brown, £25, hardback, 608 pages

The recent trend for enormous, sweeping books on the history of ideas continues with this hefty examination of the forces that have shaped western thought. It's not, Tom Holland is keen to point out, a history of Christianity – yet it is a history he argues remains defined by that faith. If that sounds beyond the grasp of mere mortals, don't fear: Holland is an illuminating guide on a journey from Ancient Athens to 21st-century gay rights.

SAMURAI WARRIOR



OPERATIONS MANUAL



DAILY LIFE • FIGHTING TACTICS • RELIGION • ART • WAR

Chris McNab

VISUAL BOOK OF THE MONTH

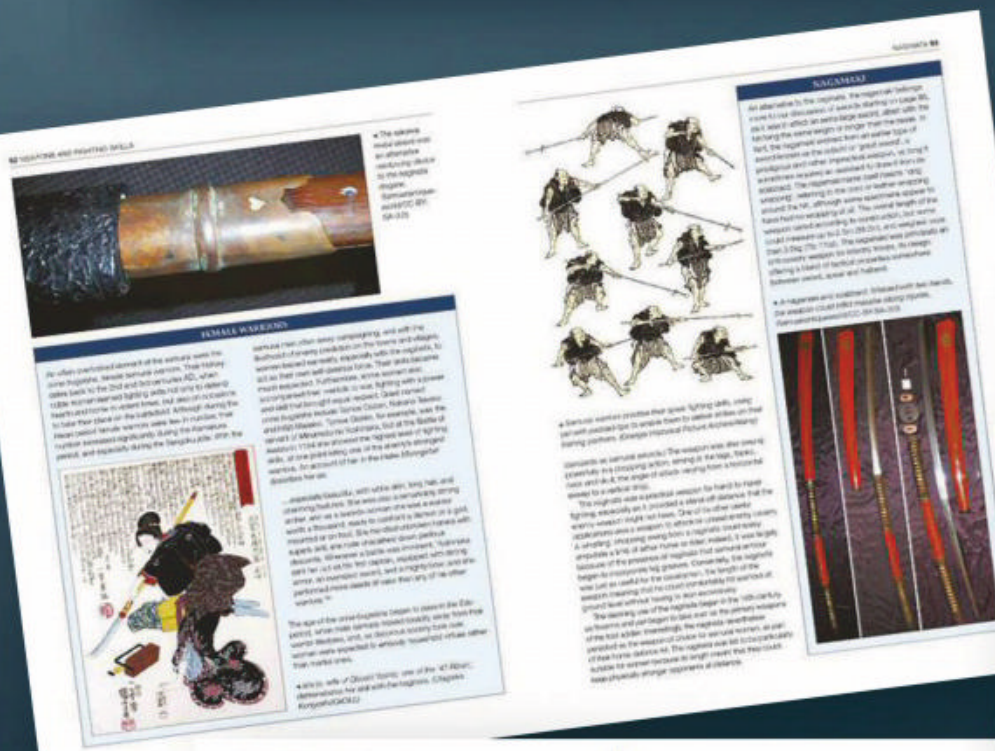
Samurai Warrior Operations Manual

By Chris McNab

JH Haynes, £22.99, hardback, 160 pages

In recent years, the Haynes Manual brand has morphed from offering practical guides to Toyota hatchbacks to overviews of almost anything – computers, babies, *Star Trek*. History is no exception, and this look at samurai, the Japanese warriors dating as far back as the 10th century, mixes photos and diagrams with a surprisingly high level of textual detail. From weapons and armour to tactics and battles, it's a good introduction to a subject that continues to fascinate.

“A good introduction to a subject that continues to fascinate”



The samurai were the military-minded ruling class of feudal Japan

READERS' LETTERS

Get in touch – share your opinions on history and our magazine

PRICE DROP

Your inclusion of penicillin in the 50 *Giant Leaps in History* feature (August 2019), credits Alexander Fleming with the discovery, but fails to mention the essential contribution of another individual. Penicillin was actually first discovered by Welshman Dr Merlin Pryce from Merthyr Tydfil. It was he who spotted the mould

of 1928, but found, instead, the dish where a small patch of mould had prevented bacteria spreading. Fleming and his

“The world’s first antibiotic was discovered by a boy from Merthyr Tydfil”

in the petri dish and alerted Fleming to the unusual deposit when, as you state in the piece, Fleming returned from holiday.

Merlin Pryce had been Fleming’s research assistant, before moving on to other duties at St Mary’s Hospital in Paddington. He dropped in to see Fleming in the summer

assistants should have cleared away the dish and its residue. They didn’t and the result was the world’s first antibiotic – discovered not by Sir Alexander Fleming, but by a boy from Merthyr Tydfil.

Merlin Pryce never tried to claim the discovery for himself, seemingly content to allow Fleming to take the glory. He

went on to have a distinguished medical career of his own, becoming Chair of Pathology at St Mary’s. He died in 1976.

The men who developed the antibiotic to the extent where it became a life-saving drug were not Fleming and Pryce, but the distinguished chemists Florey and Chain. Perhaps they should be more fully acknowledged, along with Merlin Pryce.

✉ **Phil Carradice**,
Vale of Glamorgan

Editor replies:

Thanks for your letter, Phil.

Phil receives a paperback copy of *The History of Medicine in 100 Facts*, by Caroline Rance

UNSUNG DISCOVERER

Fleming gets the credit for discovering penicillin, but what about Merlin Pryce?

Without Pryce noticing the mould and drawing it to Fleming’s attention, it’s fair to say penicillin would not have been discovered for several years!

THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE IN 100 FACTS

CAROLINE RANCE

HISTORY HEROINE

Thank you for the article about Noor Inayat Khan (August 2019). Can’t believe I’ve not heard of this remarkable woman before. I now have a new heroine.

✉ **@NicoleJScarratt** via Twitter

FORGOTTEN REVOLUTIONARY

Congratulations on your great article on the French Revolution (*The French Revolution in Seven Severed Heads*, July 2019). One person you

could have given a bit more importance to is Camille Desmoulins, the spider at the heart of the Jacobin web. His inflammatory pamphlets helped spark revolutionary movements in several cities in the French provinces, including naval ports such as Marseilles and Grenoble, as well as the hot spot countryside known as the Vendée, which is referred to in the Baroness Orczy novel *The Scarlet Pimpernel*.

✉ **Duncan McVee**,
Lancashire

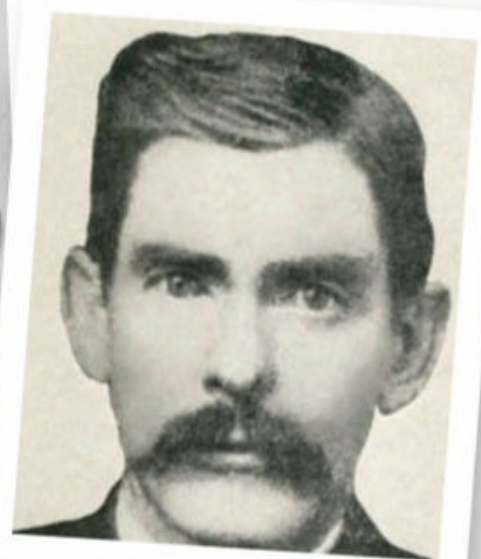
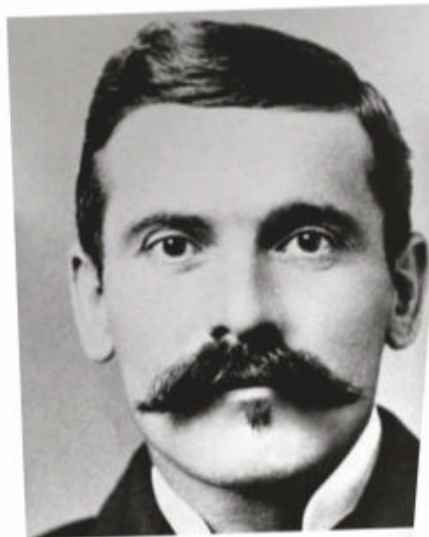
GETTING AHEAD

Thousands lost their head on the guillotine – too many to be covered in our feature



LETTER OF THE MONTH





WHAT'S UP DOC?

John Escapule (left) and Doc Holliday (right) could be brothers

West remains here in California. As someone who spent 20 years in New Jersey and New York City before moving to Camarillo, the most distinctive characteristic of California is its unsullied beauty of nature, contrasted with the skyscraper jungle I see every day on the commuter railways.

There may not be any John Waynes, Clint Eastwoods, Gary Coopers, Paul Newmans or Robert Redfords walking in the streets, yet the spirit of eternal youthfulness is still nuanced by a combination of the beautiful rusticity of nature in the West, and the diversity of its people. **Stephanie Joori Suh,** California

MISTAKEN IDENTITY

Excellent article on The Wild West (July 2019), but the photo you used of Doc Holliday is not actually him. It is a well-known case of mistaken identity (the photo is often wrongly attributed), and is actually of a man called John Escapule of Tombstone, Arizona Territory, who made his fortune in the silver boom on Goose Flats.

f Annie Welton, via Facebook

Editor Replies:

That's a great spot, Annie. Thanks for pointing it out. The resemblance is uncanny, as I'm sure readers will agree!

PICTURE POSTCARD



Thanks to **Kevin Agg** who emailed us this image of Leanach Cottage on Culloden Moor. The cottage is sited in the grounds of Culloden battlefield, where, on 16 April 1746, it bore witness to the bloody battle between Jacobite and government forces – the last pitched battle to take place on British soil. The building was probably used as a field hospital for wounded soldiers.



If you'd like to share your thoughts and photo of a historical trip you've made – and possibly be featured on our Letters page – send them to us using the details in Get In Touch (to the right).

Kevin receives a copy of *The Oxford Illustrated History of the World*, by Felipe Fernández-Armesto

**IMMEDIATE
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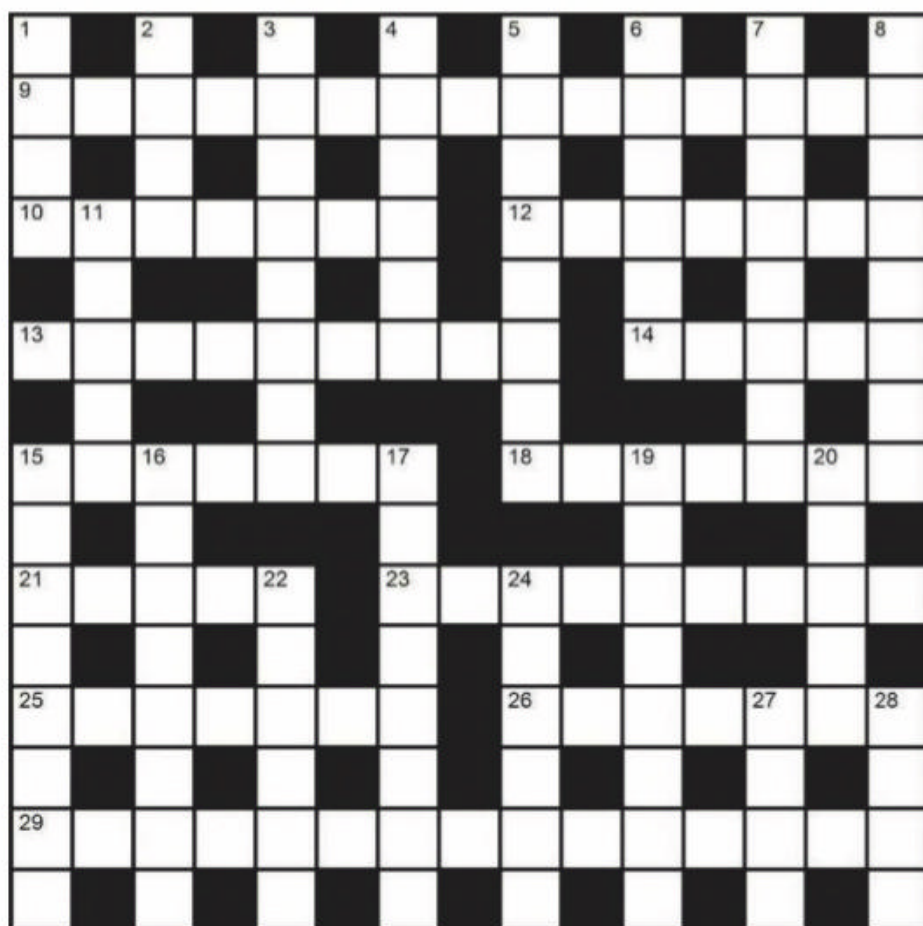
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CROSSWORD N° 72

Test your history knowledge to solve our prize puzzle – and you could win a fantastic new book

Set by Richard Smyth



ACROSS

- 9** Archipelago invaded by Argentina in April 1982 (8,7)
10 Agreements such as those agreed at Camp David (1978) and Oslo (1993) (7)
12 Iris ____ (1919–99), Dublin-born novelist and philosopher (7)
13 Nicholas ____ (d.1736), English Baroque architect (9)
14 Comic-book Judge of Mega-City One, who first appeared in 1977 (5)
15 1789 William Blake poem; 1915 Douglas Fairbanks Sr movie (3,4)
18 *Das ____*, 1867 work by Karl Marx (7)
21 ____ Bazaar, ancient Istanbul market (5)

- 23** *The ____*, 1965 play by Neil Simon (3,6)
25 Kent town, bombed in 1917 (7)
26 Monument such as Cleopatra's Needle (7)
29 *The ____*, 1869 travel book by Mark Twain (9,6)

DOWN

- 1** Eighth-century king of Mercia (4)
2 Eastern ____, Soviet-led international alliance (4)
3 1748 novel by Samuel Richardson (8)
4 UN cultural organisation founded in 1945 (6)
5 Otto von ____ (1815–98), 'Iron Chancellor' of Germany (8)

- 6** Ninth-century king of Wessex (6)
7 Name taken by 13 popes, the last in 1721 (8)
8 In Greek mythology, a flower of the underworld (8)
11 Severe downturn, as seen on Wall Street in 1929 (5)
15 Island known until 1856 as Van Diemen's Land (8)
16 Christian feast that commemorates the arrival of the Magi (8)
17/27 Phrase popularised by 5 Down in a speech of 1862 (5,3,4)
19 Book of the Old Testament (8)
20 Historic city of Provence (5)
22 Name given to Beethoven's Symphony No 3 in E flat major (1802–1804) (6)
24 Archaic name for the medical condition oedema (6)
27 See 17 across
28 William ____ (1654–1701), Scottish sailor, executed for piracy (4)

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The competition is open to all UK residents (inc. Channel Islands), aged 18 or over, except Immediate Media Co Bristol Ltd employees or contractors, and anyone connected with the competition or their direct family members. By entering, participants agree to be bound by these terms and conditions and that their name and county may be released if they win. Only one entry per person.

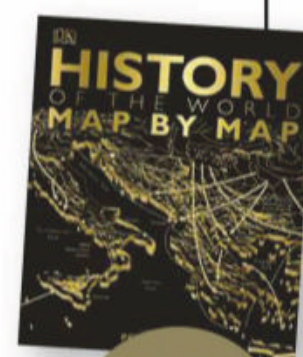
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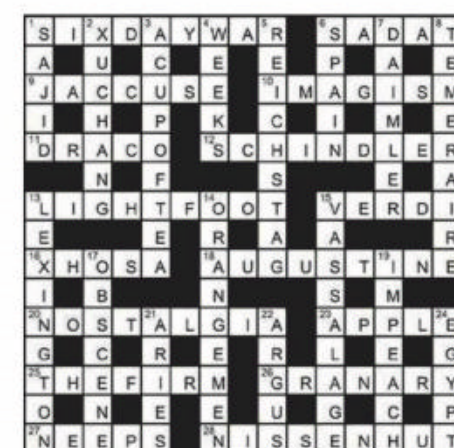
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SOLUTION N° 70



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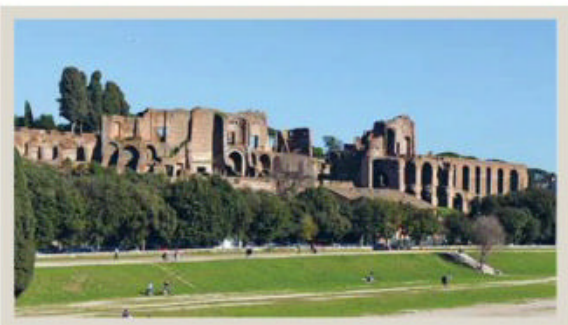
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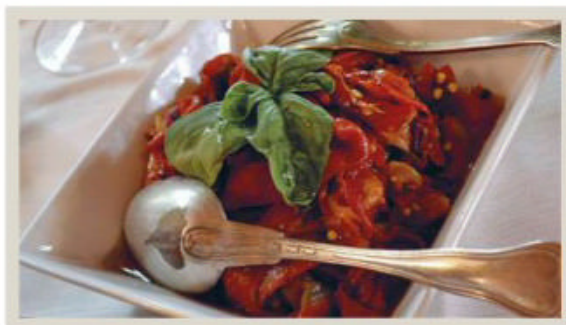
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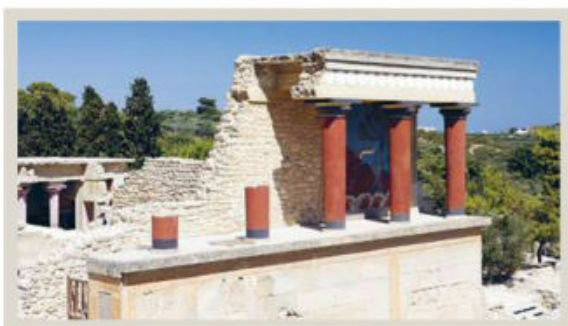
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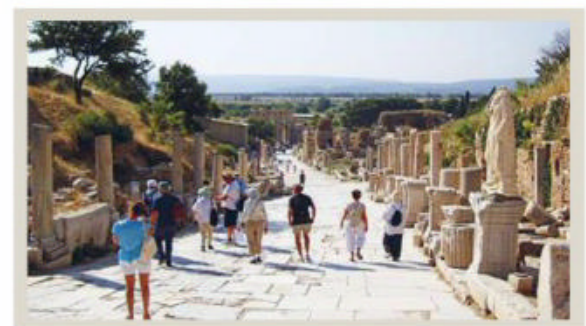
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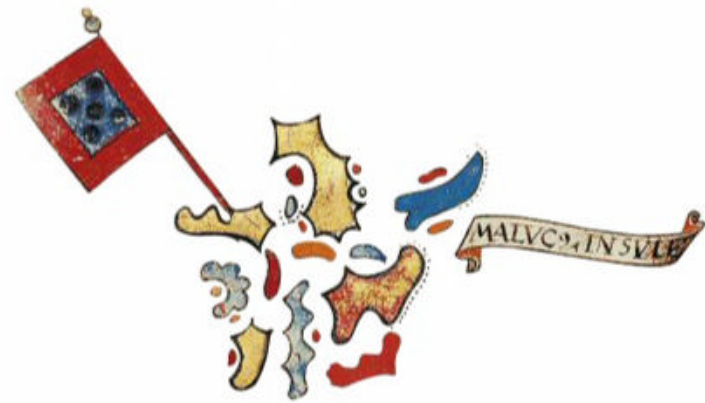


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